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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

In the Bukowina, the Russian forces still continue to make steady progress, driving the Austro-Hungarians to the west and southwest. Further north, however, in the neighborhood of Vladimir-Volynski, there would seem to be a determined effort in process of development to stem the Russian advance. Berlin claims a repulse for the Russian forces near Gruziatyn, west of Kolki. In the northern part of the Russian front, in the region of the Dvinsk, the Germans, following their usual policy, are apparently developing an offensive with a view to relieving the pressure on the Austro-Hungarian and German forces hard pressed farther south. Berlin declares that this movement is achieving "good results," and claims that several Russian positions have been "overrun."

Strong German attacks "everywhere repulsed" are reported from Verdun by Paris; while Rome claims the capture of an Austrian position in the Posina valley and other successes. Generally speaking, however, the war news, apart from that concerning the Russian western front, is unimportant.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Thursday—The official announcement with regard to operations on the eastern front is as follows:

Our attacks northwest and south of Dvinsk, in the region of Dubatowka, northeast of Smorgon, and on both sides of Krewo produced good results. In the region of Dubatowka several Russian positions were overrun. More than 200 soldiers, some machine guns and a number of mine throwers were captured. The Russians suffered heavy losses.

The situation on the front of Prince Leopold is unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: Near Gruziatyn, west of Kolki, Russian forces which had crossed the Styr were driven back by a counter attack, and attacks of the Russians were repulsed.

Northwest of Lutzk the Russians strongly resisted our advance. The attacks stopped at the river. Near Gruziatyn the Russians lost about 1000 men, who were made prisoners. We are also advancing south of the Turian.

The situation with the army group of General von Bothmer is unchanged.

The railway stations at Zalesie a Molodechno were attacked by our aerial squadrons.

At various points between the Franco-Belgian frontier and the Oise, there was considerable activity on the part of the artillery, the aerial service and mining detachments. As a result of incursions by patrols in the vicinity of Berry-au-Bac and Frapelle, east of St. Die, some French prisoners were brought in.

A British aeroplane plunged to earth near Puisieux, northwest of Bapaume, having been brought down by the fire of our heavy aircraft guns. One of the occupants of the machine was killed. A French aeroplane was compelled to land near Kemnat, northeast of Pont-a-Mousson. The occupants were captured.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday — An official statement issued last night, says:

The day has been devoid of any important incident. It passed very quietly on most parts of the front. Intermittent shelling occurred near Hebuterne, the Souchez valley and Frelinghein, while mining continued briskly near Neuville-St. Vaast and the Loos salient.

Near La Bassee yesterday evening five of the German ammunition lorries came under the fire of our artillery. One of them was hit and all of them exploded.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Thursday—The official communication issued by the war office last night reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack against new trenches conquered by us on June 15 on the slopes south of Le Mort Homme was completely arrested by our fire.

On the right bank, after a violent bombardment with big shells which lasted all day in the region of hill 320, the Chapitre wood and Fumin le Chenois, the Germans attacked our positions west and south of Ft Vaux. Our curtains of fire and the fire of our ma-

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BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday — The following official statement was issued yesterday:

Handeni was occupied on Monday. The Germans continued to retreat toward the Central railway, sustaining losses in rearguard actions. There is nothing new from Kondoa-Irangi.

In the southern theater Brigadier-General Northey's force, having occupied Alt Langenburg on June 13, drove off a counter attack, the Germans retiring to the northeast.

In the northwestern theater Belgian columns occupied the line between the head of Lake Tanganyika and the southwestern extremity of Lake Victoria.

IRISH UNIONIST ALLIANCE AGAINST SETTLEMENT PLAN

Scheme Regarded as Breach of Parliamentary Truce — May Prove Stumbling Block

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland, Thursday—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance, a resolution was unanimously adopted renewing the protest against the proposed settlement of the Irish question for the following reasons: Because the proposed settlement is a flagrant breach of the parliamentary truce; because it is a concession to the recent rebellion and will be regarded by lawless men in every country as an encouragement to violence and crime; because it involves the partition of Ireland, a country in itself all too small as a political and economic unit; because it entails the abandonment of Unionists by Unionists and Nationalists by Nationalists, and because, coming as it does between the recent rebellion and the imperial conference promised by the prime minister at the end of the war, it has no possibility of success, while it may prove a stumbling block in the way of any great federal scheme which might be contemplated at that conference.

POSTAL LAW PROPOSALS ARE UNDER ATTACK

Senator Ashurst Calls "Blue Tag" Provision of Postoffice Appropriation Bill Dangerous Censorship of the Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A plea for freedom of the press was made in the Senate yesterday by Senator Ashhurst of Arizona, opposing the "blue tag" section of the postoffice appropriation bill. An "unshackled press," he said, was more valuable to the nation than the few dollars that might be saved.

"I am opposed to section seven of the postoffice appropriation bill," said the senator, "because, if enacted, it would empower the postmaster-general to determine, in his discretion, what newspapers and magazines may and what may not be carried by the mail trains. In reaching a solution of the question the postmaster-general would be called upon to decide what news and articles were 'timely' and what were not 'timely,' and this would of necessity set up a censorship of the press.

"The 'blue tag' controversy arose as follows: On Aug. 22, 1911, the then postmaster-general, Frank H. Hitchcock, promulgated order No. 5750, which in effect provided that, beginning Sept. 11, 1911, certain periodical mail matter theretofore carried by fast mail, should thereafter be carried by freight. On Aug. 26, 1911, another order was issued by the same postmaster-general, directing that beginning Sept. 1, 1911, periodical publications issued monthly, semi-monthly, bi-monthly, or at longer intervals, should be termed 'blue tag' matter and should thereafter be specially labeled with blue tags attached to each sack."

Economy, the senator said, was the postmaster general's reason for the "blue tag" order, and also that it would facilitate the handling of first class mail.

"The blue tag system" he said, "was assailed by many well-informed and thoughtful persons throughout the United States as a method that savored of an odious bureaucracy instead of representative government, and, upon the ground that it placed the postmaster-general in the position of a supreme autocrat where his mere will or ipse dixit could control the material destiny of any magazine or newspaper which saw fit to criticize the policies of an administration."

"The question involved here," he said, "is a fundamental one running to and searching the very vitals of our form of government. The power to 'blue tag"

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GREECE READY TO GRANT ALL ALLIES' DEMANDS

M. Zaimis Makes Announcement at Conference of Entente Ministers—Statement From Russia Gives List of Requests Made

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Thursday—M. Zaimis visited the French legation during a conference of Entente ministers there yesterday evening and announced in the King's name that Greece accepted all the Entente demands.

PETROGRAD, Russia—It is stated that the Entente representatives made the following demands of Greece: Demobilization of the army, formation of a cabinet which would guarantee an attitude of benevolent neutrality and be ready to conform with the desires of a legally elected chamber, dismissal of police agents acting under foreign influence and their replacement by agents nominated by agreement with the Entente powers.

Greek Cabinet Resigns

Position Regarded as Unchanged by New Dvelopment

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Thursday — The Skouloudis ministry has resigned and King Constantine has sent for M. Zaimis who has not yet stated whether he will form a cabinet.

M. Rhallis was first mentioned as a successor to M. Skouloudis, but the King sent a destroyer to fetch M. Zaimis from a seaside resort where he was spending the summer.

In diplomatic circles the situation is not regarded as changed by the new development.

GREECE PROTESTS ALLIES' INTERFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An identical note protesting vigorously against interference by the Entente Allies with the maritime trade of Greece has been presented by the Greek minister to the state department and the diplomatic representatives here of the Latin-American governments.

It asserts that "traditional principles" have been violated, and that Greece has been unable to obtain any official explanation in response to inquiries.

WARREN PROPOSED AS MANAGER FOR HUGHES

Candidate Going to Bridgehampton to Write Acceptance Speech—Progressives Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Friends of Charles B. Warren of Detroit started a campaign for him as chairman of the Republican national committee at the Hughes headquarters today. The important part played by the Michigan delegation at Chicago was emphasized in his favor. Mr. Hughes refused to comment on the Mexican situation. A few Progressive leaders, W. Murray Crane and Andrew B. Humphries, secretary of the American Peace and Arbitration League, were among the callers.

Mr. Hughes goes to Bridgehampton, L. I., for the week end and plans to spend not more than two or three days a week at headquarters, devoting the rest of his time, for the present, to work on his acceptance speech at Bridgehampton.

MR. TILLMAN URGES 60,000 TON WARSHIP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Tillman today urged the Senate subcommittee drafting plans for the enlarged American navy to authorize a ship of 60,000 tons, 995 feet in length, armed with 15 18-inch rifles, with a speed of 35 knots, to cost $30,000,000.

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GRAND SHEREEF DECLARES ARABIA NOW INDEPENDENT

Action Supported by West and Central Tribes—Mecca, Jeddah and Taif Captured

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Egypt, Thursday—The Grand Shereef of Mecca supported by the Arab tribes of Western and Central Arabia, has proclaimed Arabian independence of Turkey and has captured Mecca, Jeddah and Taif. Such is the authentic news received here of events which may have important effects on Turkey and on the course of the war. It appears that risings began about June 9, with the result stated.

Except for two small forts at Taif, which are believed to be still holding out, all garrisons have surrendered. Medina is closely besieged and the Shereef holds the communications to Hedjaz. Jeddah being in possession of the Grand Shereef, communication by sea can be reopened and trade to Hedjaz ports resumed, and this may have an important effect in removing difficulties attending the annual pilgrimage to holy places in the past two years.

It is possible the rising is due to the extraordinary number of executions of Muhammadan Syrian notables and well-known religious leaders.

BRITAIN PLANS MONUMENT FOR LORD KITCHENER

Tributes Paid to Work Done by Secretary of State for War in Service of His Country — Praised by Vigorous Critic

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England, Thursday—In the House of Commons yesterday the prime minister in eloquent terms moved a resolution for a humble address praying His Majesty to give directions that a monument be erected at public charge to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener with an inscription expressing the House's admiration for his illustrious military career and gratitude for his devoted service to the state.

Mr. Asquith described how Lord Kitchener in a single conference had won over his most persistent and apparently irreconcilable critics and filled them with strong and unexampled confidence which promised growing confidence and sympathy. Lord Kitchener, he said, in whatever environment and circumstances or condition he might have been placed would have been a great and dominant personality. He was tried in many different ordeals and he always survived and conquered the test.

The prime minister referred to a conversation he had had with Lord Kitchener about the promotion of young officers when the secretary for war told him that he had been for 12 years and had remained a subaltern in that fine and illustrious corps, the Royal Engineers. He never chafed or fretted, Mr. Asquith said, after the fashion of small men. The hour came to him, as it comes to all who have the discernment, faculty and will, and from that moment his future was assured.

His name is inseparably associated, Mr. Asquith continued, with that of Lord Cromer in one of the greatest achievements of our race and time—the emancipation and regeneration of Egypt.

To his genius we owe the conquest of the Soudan and to his organizing initiative the process which has ever since gone on of substituting in a vast, and to a large extent devastated area, civilization for barbarism, justice for caprice and cruelty, humane and equitable rule for desolating and sterilizing tyranny. In South Africa, Mr. Asquith pointed out, after bringing hostilities to a close he helped to lay the foundation of that great and rapidly consolidating fabric which has welded aliened races and given us in the great conflict today a willing example of the service which local autonomy can render to imperial strength.

Touching on his work in India and Egypt, Mr. Asquith said that in the latter place he was displaying the same gifts in civil administration which he had already illustrated in the military sphere when at the outbreak of war he obeyed with the alacrity of a man who has become a willing servant of duty the summons to direct and recreate the imperial forces in the supreme circumstances of their national history. He brought to his task the same sleepless energy, the same rare resource, the same masterful personality which never failed him in any field of action in which he was during 50 years called on behalf of his country to play his part.

Finally, refusing to analyze Lord Kitchener's qualities or appraise his services to the state, Mr. Asquith concluded by saying: "Few men that I have known have had less reason to shrink from submitting their lives to the pure eyes and perfect wisdom of the all-judging God."

Following Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law said Lord Kitchener's strength lay not so much in any mental process of logi-

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12 HONORARY DEGREES GIVEN BY HARVARD

Part of Graduation Exercises in Stadium, Which Are Held Outside of Cambridge for the First Time Since 1758

Twelve honorary degrees were conferred by Harvard at its commencement exercises today, held for the first time in the Stadium and within the city limits of Boston for the first time since 1758. The recipients of the honorary degrees and the comments made by President A. Lawrence Lowell in presenting them follow:

Master of Arts—Capt. Constant Cordier, commander of the Harvard regiment, who, from a sense of public service, has given unstintedly of his time and strength to teach our students the first steps toward serving their country in her hour of need.

Master of Arts—Arthur Woods, police commissioner of the city of New York, who, in an office of great difficulty, has by his simple, straightforward, and transparent character, taught the police to serve the public on a higher plane, and won their confidence and that of the community.

Master of Arts—Ernest Henry Wilson, a botanist at Arnold Arboretum, who has explored the flora of the Chinese-Tibetan land, and enriched with many Asiatic shrubs and trees the gardens of the western world.

Master of Arts—Harold Murdock (vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank), vigorous man of affairs, dealing with men in busy marts, yet holding fast the charm of history and letters. A true lover of literature and books.

Master of Arts—Edward Sandford Martin (editor of Life), shrewd philosopher of men and things, whose pen, in flowing prose and verse, amid the strut and fret and roar of public life is guided by a calm and genial spirit.

Doctor of Divinity—George Hodges, a near neighbor and dear friend, who, as dean of the Episcopal theological school, has brought to the education of the clergy every means of instruction within his reach. A good and faithful servant, who has expended and increased his ample talents in his Master's work.

Doctor of Divinity—Henry Churchill King, president of Oberlin College, who has exerted a profound spiritual influence throughout the land, by helping large numbers of young men to a broader and deeper apprehension of Christianity.

Doctor of Laws—Archibald Cary Coolidge (director of Harvard University library), historian, teacher, writer, to whom every college owes a debt of gratitude as foremost among living administrators of libraries for scholars.

Doctor of Letters—Frank William Taussig (professor at Harvard University), forcible teacher and writer, full in knowledge, clear in thought, accurate in statement, judicial by temperament. In the half explored region of modern economics a master and a guide.

Doctor of Laws—Francis Joseph Swayze, justice of the supreme court of New Jersey. Upright and impartial, learned and courageous, he has done honor to his university which delights to honor him.

Doctor of Science—Richard Pearson Strong, knight errant of these latter days, armed not like the knights of old, but with the power of science, yet running greater risks than they; destroying dragons invisible to mortal eye, and saving not one or two, but hundreds and thousands by his art.

Doctor of Arts—John Singer Sargent (portrait painter); when we and all the things we see about us here are seen no more, the canvas his brush has touched men will still gaze upon with wonder.

The college authorities decided on the Stadium as the place to confer the degrees this year after ascertaining from an examination of the charter and legislative act relating to the college that there was no requirement that the degrees be conferred in Cambridge, the site of the University. Hence several thousands of persons witnessed the commencement exercises today who otherwise would have been deprived of the privilege.

The last degrees to be conferred in Boston were those of the year 1753, when the recipients gathered in the Old South church of Boston. Degrees were conferred there from 1725 to 1758. During that period of the revolutionary war when the college, vacating its buildings and turning them over to Washington's troops to be used as barracks, moved to Concord, no regular commencements with conferring of degrees were held, the degrees being granted "by a general diploma."

An effect of the change to the Stadium is to restore to commencement day a semblance of the importance it formerly held in the closing days of the college year. Latterly commencement has been overshadowed by class day because the spacious yard and Stadium were utilized for the functions of class day, while the commencement exercises were confined to the narrow limits of Sanders theater. The theater

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Map of disturbed Mexican district, showing Carrizal, near center, where clash with Carranza is said to have occurred.

STATE MILITIA IN FRAMINGHAM AT ROUTINE WORK

Stars and Stripes Raised Over Muster Ground and the More Than 6000 Troops There Under Military Discipline

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

FRAMINGHAM MUSTER GROUNDS—With the raising of the stars and striper over the old camp grounds here at 6 a. m. today the mobilization camp of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, assembled at the call of President Wilson for expected service along the Rio Grande, was officially opened. An hour and a half later Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, in command of the assembled state troops, with his staff officers, made an inspection of the detachments and pronounced all units in as fit condition for service as the hasty mobilization permitted.

At 10 a. m. today Brigadier-General Sweetser gave the camp an official name. Hereafter it will be known as Camp Whitney. This title was selected in honor of Brig.-Gen. Jophanus H. Whitney, commander of the Framingham camp during the Spanish war and former commander of the second brigade, who later became chief of the state police.

Early today many visitors began to pour into the camp. It was announced that the best time for visiting would be after 7 p. m. daily. At other times of the day the men are busy with their routine work. In writing to the soldiers mail should be addressed with the company and regimental designation and in care of the postmaster at Framingham. This will insure speedy delivery to the "boys."

A citizens' committee from Framingham has posted printed notices in conspicuous places asking the citizens to cooperate with the sixth regiment in entertaining the troops during their stay here. A communication was received from William F. Weld, clerk of the Framingham selectmen, extending greetings to the brigade.

The entire camp is under strict military discipline, and the khaki-clad militiamen, who within a day or two will be mustered in as United States troops, are getting down to the routine of inspec-

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GERMAN ACTIVITY SEEN BEHIND MEXICO TROUBLE

Documentary Evidence in Hands of British Government Indicates Money Spent by Organization —Leader Now Interned

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday — The Christian Science Monitor is assured on high and reliable authority that definite documentary evidence is in the hands of the British government indicating that the troubles in Mexico have been fostered by German activities and German money.

Between $50,000 and $100,000 have been deposited for this purpose in various banks along the Mexican frontier by a complex organization, the leader of which is now interned in England.

So far as the oil fields in the troubled area were concerned, The Christian Science Monitor informant added, England was not dependent upon any one source of supply for naval requirements.

Official Reports Awaited

President and Cabinet Will Not Act Until Word From Pershing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following conferences between the President and Secretary Baker with other members of the cabinet today on the Mexican situation, it was determined that no official cognizance could be taken of the Carrizal attack until official reports were received from General Pershing.

For the present the government has no facts on which to base a judgment in the case and, for the present at least, it must be viewed merely as an incident in the general disorder that seems to prevail in the southern republic. The fact remains to be established as to whether the attack had the sanction of the Carranza goverumen, and was a deliberate overt act intended as an affront to this government.

Eliseo Arredondo, the ambassador designate of the Mexican government, called on Secretary Lansing at 11:30 by appointment, and communicated to the secretary the account of the incident which he had received from his government. No exact figures concerning the number of men who fell or were wounded, were given in the report.

He did say, however, that 17 American troopers were taken as prisoners. The ambassador explained to the secretary that, from the standpoint of his government, the attack undoubtedly was provoked by the fact that the American troops were far off the regular line of communication and refused to return when ordered to do so by the Carranza commander.

The ambassador sought to make it plain that the danger in the present situation, and also a condition which undoubtedly led to the present incident, arises from the suspicions that the military commanders of one country have concerning the purposes of movements of the other.

Mexican Version of Clash

No Official Report of Skirmish From American Sources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The news from Mexico that American and Mexican troops have clashed at Carrizal, 12 miles southwest of Villa Ahumada and 90 miles south of the border, has increased the concern in administration circles over the future relations of the two governments.

Secretary Baker hurried over to the White House at 9:10 this morning bearing a dispatch from General Funston which was to the effect that General Funston had received no direct word from General Pershing and did not think he could receive any word until today or tomorrow, as communication is by courier.

General Funston said the only information he had was from Mexican sources.

No official statement has been made concerning the next step of this government, nor will any be made until the White House receives full and official reports of the occurrence. Secretary Lansing, for this reason, declined to make any comment last night on the fight, saying he would wait until he received all the details.

A great deal depends upon the determination of the fact as to whether the

(Continued on page four, column two)

WARRANT SIGNED FOR MARSHALL'S ARREST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the presence of the House, Speaker Clark this afternoon signed a warrant for the arrest of H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney at New York, who was found guilty of contempt of the House for having written a letter criticizing the subcommittee which investigated impeachment charges preferred by Representative Buchanan of Illinois. The warrant will be served at once.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG REPORTS

Review of Operations of British Forces in France and Belgium—Struggle Has Been Continuous—Sharp Local Actions

I.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The war office lately issued an interesting review by Sir Douglas Haig of the operations of the British forces in France and Belgium since Dec. 19, 1915, on which date he assumed the chief command.

During this period, Sir Douglas Haig says, the only offensive effort made by the enemy on a great scale was directed against our French Allies near Verdun. The fighting in that area has been prolonged and severe. The results have been worthy of the high traditions of the French army and of great service to the cause of the Allies. The efforts made by the enemy have cost him heavy losses, both in men and in prestige, and he has made these sacrifices without gaining any advantage to counterbalance them.

During this struggle my troops have been in readiness to cooperate as they might be needed, but the only assistance asked for by our allies was of an indirect nature—viz., the relief of the French troops on a portion of their defensive front. This relief I was glad to be able to afford. Its execution on a considerable front, everywhere in close touch with the enemy, was a somewhat delicate operation, but it was carried out with complete success, thanks to the cordial cooperation and goodwill of all ranks concerned, and to the lack of enterprise shown by the enemy during the relief.

On the British front no action on a great scale, such as that at Verdun, has been fought during the past five months, nevertheless our troops have been far from idle or inactive. Although the struggle, in a general sense, has not been intense, it has been everywhere continuous, and there have been many sharp local actions. The maintenance and repair of our defenses alone, especially in winter, entail constant heavy work. Bad weather and the enemy combine to flood and destroy trenches, dugouts and communications; all such damages must be repaired promptly, under fire, and almost entirely by night. Artillery and snipers are practically never silent, patrols are out in front of the lines every night, and heavy bombardments by the artillery of one or both sides take place daily in various parts of the line. Below ground there is continual mining and counter-mining, which, by the ever-present threat of sudden explosion and the uncertainty as to when and where it will take place, causes perhaps a more constant strain than any other form of warfare. In the air there is seldom a day when aircraft are not busy reconnoitering, photographing, and observing fire. All this is taking place constantly at any hour of the day or night, and in any part of the line.

In short, although there has been no great incident of historic importance to record on the British front during the period under review, a steady and continuous fight has gone on, day and night, above ground and below it. The comparative monotony of this struggle has been relieved at short intervals by sharp local actions, some of which, although individually almost insignificant in a war on such an immense scale, would have been thought worthy of a separate dispatch under different conditions, while their cumulative effect, though difficult to appraise at its true value now, will doubtless prove hereafter to have been considerable.

One form of minor activity deserves special mention, namely, the raids or "cutting out parties" which are made at least twice or three times a week against the enemy's line. They consist of a brief attack, with some special object, on a section of the opposing trenches, usually carried out at night by a small body of men. The character of these operations—the preparation of a road through our own and the enemy's wire, the crossing of the open ground unseen, the penetration of the enemy's trenches, the hand-to-hand fighting in the darkness and the uncertainty as to the strength of the opposing force—give peculiar scope to the gallantry, dash and quickness of decision of the troops engaged; and much skill and daring are frequently displayed in these operations.

The initiative in these minor operations was taken, and on the whole has been held, by us; but the Germans have recently attempted some bold and well-conceived raids against our lines, many of which have been driven back, although some have succeeded in penetrating, as has been reported by me from time to time. Of the numerous local actions alluded to, the total number, omitting the more minor raids, amounts to over 60 since Dec. 19. The most recent local operations worthy of mention are the capture of some 500 yards of our trenches by the Germans at the Kink, on May 11, and the capture by us of 250 yards of their trenches near Cabaret Rouge, on the night of May 15-16. As an illustration of the nature of these local operations, it will suffice to describe two or three of the most important.

YPRES SALIENT AND THE BLUFF, FEB 8 TO MARCH 2, 1916

During the period Feb. 8 to 19 the enemy displayed increased activity in the Ypres salient, and carried out a series of infantry attacks partly, Sir Douglas considers, to distract attention from the impending operations near Verdun, which began on Feb. 21. After several days' heavy shelling over the whole of our line in this arena, Sir Douglas says, the first attack took place on Feb. 12 at the extreme left of our line to the north of Ypres. Throughout the operations our position in this part of the line remained intact, except that two isolated trenches of no tactical importance were captured by the enemy a day or two later; they were subsequently obliterated by our artillery fire.

Another series of German attacks was launched about the same time in the neighborhood of Hooge to the east of Ypres. The enemy had pushed out several saps in front of his trenches, and connected them up into a firing line some 150 yards from our lines. During the whole of Feb. 13 he heavily bombarded our front line trenches in this neighborhood, and completely destroyed them. On the following afternoon an intense bombardment of our line began, and the enemy exploded a series of mines in front of our trenches, simultaneously launching infantry attacks against Hooge and the northern and southern ends of Sanctuary wood. Each of these attacks was repulsed by artillery, machine gun and rifle fire.

Further to the south, however, the enemy was more successful. On the northern bank of the Ypres-Comines canal there is a narrow ridge, 30 to 40 feet high, covered with trees—probably the heap formed by excavation when the canal was dug—which forms a feature of the flat-wooded country at the southern bend of the Ypres salient. It runs outward through our territory almost into the German area, so that our trenches pass over the eastern point of it, which is known as the Bluff. Here also our trenches were almost obliterated by the bombardment on the afternoon of Feb. 14, following which a sudden rush of hostile infantry was successful in capturing these and other front-line trenches immediately north of the Bluff—some 600 yards in all. Two of these trenches were at once regained, but the others were held by the enemy, in the face of several counter-attacks. On the night of Feb. 15-16 we made an unsuccessful counter-attack, with the object of regaining the lost trenches. An advance was begun across the open on the north side of the canal, combined with grenade attacks along the communication trenches immediately north of the Bluff. The night was very dark, and heavy rain had turned the ground into a quagmire, so that progress was difficult for the attacking force, which was unable to consolidate its position in the face of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. After the failure of this attack it was decided to adopt slower and more methodical methods of recapturing the lost trenches, and nothing of special importance occurred in the Ypres salient during the rest of the month, although both sides displayed rather more than the usual activity.

The recapture of the Bluff took place after the enemy had held it for 17 days. After several days' preliminary bombardment by our artillery, the assault was carried out at 4:29 a. m. on March 2. Measures taken to deceive the enemy were successful, and our infantry effected a complete surprise, finding the enemy with their bayonets unfixed, and many of them without rifles or equipment. About 50 Germans took refuge in a crater at the eastern end of the Bluff, and these put up a brief resistance before taking refuge in the tunnels they had constructed, in which they were captured at leisure. Otherwise our right hand attacking party, whose objective was the Bluff, met with little opposition.

The front line of the center attack, reaching its assigned objective without much opposition, swept on past it and seized the German third line at the eastern side of the salient. This line was not suitable to hold permanently, but it proved useful as a temporary covering position while the captured trenches in rear were being consolidated, and at nightfall the covering party was withdrawn unmolested. The later waves of our center attack met and captured, after some fighting, several Germans coming out of their dugouts.

The left attacking party, at the first attempt, failed to reach the German trenches, but those who had penetrated to the German line on the right realized the situation and brought a Lewis gun to bear on the enemy's line of resistance, completely enfilading his trenches, and thus enabling the left company to reach its goal. Thus our objective, which included a part of the German line as well as the whole of the front lost by us on Feb. 14, was captured, and is still held by us. Several counter-attacks were destroyed by our fire.

The support of the heavy and field artillery, and a number of trench mortars, contributed largely to the success of the operation.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—In spite of the military vigilance in Morocco, German agents, with the connivance of certain residents of Tangier, have managed to pass bales of proclamations through the Spanish zone into Morocco. The proclamations, which are couched in violent terms, declare that "it is ritually obligatory for the Muhammadans to kill the French and English." The document is of the same nature as those distributed among the Senussi and in East India. In connection with these attempts on the part of the Germans to stir up the native tribes, the Spanish press organs which favor the Allies, notably the El Diluvio of Barcelona and the El Liberal, state that the former Sultan of Morocco, Moulai Hafid, who is actually in Barcelona is being closely watched. He is suspected of being in league with German agents and it is stated that he had several conferences with the former German minister in Portugal, Baron de Rosen.

GERMAN WRITER ON OUTLOOK FOR TURKISH EMPIRE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A short but very thorough treatise on the Turkish empire has just been published by a well-known geographer, Prof. A. Philippson, which it is believed is likely to dispel a good many illusions on the subject that are cherished in Germany at the present time.

Professor Philippson, it seems holds that the entire progress of civilization and economic development in any country depends upon its geographical situation, its natural resources, and the character of its inhabitants, and consequently examines the position in Turkey from this point of view, so as to enable an opinion to be formed as to the economic and political prospects of that country.

With reference, first of all, to the argument that Asiatic Turkey was once the cradle of human culture and of nations possessed of immense wealth, the professor points out that while that may be true of antiquity, the entire geographical and economic situation has altered in the mean time, and very much to the detriment of the region in question. Again, he most emphatically repudiates the belief current in certain German circles that Turkey could still find room for a flood of colonists from Europe. He divides the Turkish empire into two sections, in the first of which agriculture is possible without artificial irrigation, while in the second such irrigation would be necessary. The former he defines as extending to the frontiers of Asia Minor and embracing the greater part of Syria, and points out that in this region there is a population of some 12,000,000, or 30 to the kilometer; that is, a thoroughly normal density of population for a country of that kind. To increase it would be almost impossible, he considers, without an extension of the area under cultivation, since while intensive cultivation might increase the productivity of the land, there are political, social and cultural obstacles in the way, not to mention the intolerable pressure of taxation. In short, he writes, the impression I have gained is that there is no longer over much land capable of cultivation left, apart from the tracts of desert that might be reclaimed by irrigation. As matters stand, however, the Turkish empire has no room to offer to agriculturists coming in any numbers.

As for the various schemes mooted for the irrigation of the deserts, Professor Philippson does not examine the subject very closely, as he obviously considers it a very doubtful and premature proposition. In his opinion the regions capable of such treatment would be the plains bordering the rivers, the oases of Babylonia, the greater part of upper Mesopotamia, the oases in eastern Syria, and the greater part of the Syrian valley. While, however, he admits that grain could be raised here for home consumption, he maintains that it would be impossible to carry on an export trade, as owing to the necessity for artificial irrigation the cost of production would render it impossible to compete with grain grown under ordinary conditions. He therefore recommends the cultivation of cotton instead. He points out, moreover, that the irrigation of Mesopotamia alone would cost 500,000,000 marks, a sum it would be more difficult to raise than ever after the war. Even then, according to the calculations of Herr Frech, it would only be possible to produce about a million bales of cotton, whereas Germany alone requires some 1,580,000 bales.

Finally Professor Philippson points out that Asiatic Turkey is not rich in iron, and above all lacks coal suitable for facilitating the extraction of iron. For that reason efforts made in that direction usually end in failure, although there seems to be a promising future for the Turkish iron industry in the neighborhood of Balia Maden in Mysia, where there are seams of brown coal. More important still, he adds, however, is the petroleum zone in Mesopotamia, but most of this lies in Persian territory.

In short, take it all in all, commented the Vorwärts, it may safely be said that Asiatic Turkey represents no Eldorado for future European settlements, and neither does it promise to be an important purveyor of raw materials, nor even a large producer of grain in the future. Those who expatiate upon Asia Minor should take note of the fact.

Then in an extraordinary concluding paragraph the German organ wrote: Philippson sees the ethnographical, economic, and political nucleus of the Turkish empire as many others in Asia Minor see it. He does not discuss the question as to whether the other parts can be retained, or to what extent or in what circumstances they could contribute to the strengthening of Turkey. An observant reader can, however, derive considerable information regarding this subject from his treatise. He is emphatically opposed, on the other hand, to the surrender of Constantinople, the loss of which would involve, he maintains, that of Asia Minor as well. That, he considers, would render the fall of the Turkish empire only a question of a short time, but here, concluded the Vorwärts, he ventures on military-strategic ground, which is not his province, and can, moreover, not be touched upon in detail.

This is probably the first time that the surrender of Constantinople has ever been referred to as even a distant possibility in the German press, and the Vorwärts matter-of-fact treatment of the subject is certainly shorn of none of its significance for the reader by the knowledge that anything appearing in its pages at the present time has first been subjected to a severe censorship.

RUSSIAN VISITORS IN SCOTTISH CAPITAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The representatives of the Russian Council of the Empire and the Duma, who at the time of writing are on a visit to the United Kingdom in order to gain some knowledge at first hand of what Britain is doing towards the success of the war, also visited Edinburgh, where what they saw was of a rather different character from that seen elsewhere. On arrival they were motored to the upper reaches of the Firth of Forth, and later on in the day through the town to the University. There they were received by representatives of the University Court, the Senatus Academicus and others. Prof. Baldwin Brown acted as chief host and in formally welcoming the Russian guests, said they attached high importance, on public grounds, to the presence with them at this time of their friends from Russia. It was one of the many pledges between their two nations, united by their common efforts on the field, in the workship, in the factory, in the dockyard and on the sea—a friendship which, they trusted and believed, would be a national friendship which they would enjoy unbroken in the far distant future.

The University of Edinburgh was in a certain distinctive position. Great Britain could not boast of a territory that extended in one unbroken sweep from side to side of two vast continents, but still, from that little island, in spots scattered over the habitable globe, centers of British life were established and centers of British activity were developed. Scotland had done even more than her proportionate share in the founding and developing of the empire. Scots were to be found everywhere, and from these connections they felt themselves in touch with the outlying parts of the world. The University of Edinburgh was a sign of this condition of affairs. In normal years, fully one third of their students came from beyond the Scottish borders, a good many from England and continental countries, including Russia; but the majority from the Dominion and the Colonies. In the last year before the war there were 222 students from India, 150 from South Africa, 100 from Australia and New Zealand, attending the university. Canada, the West Indies, Burma, Straits Settlements, all sent contingents to the classes, so that in a way they felt themselves in a very special relation to the whole empire.

Professor Vassilieff, replying in English, recalled the fact that two years ago the University of Edinburgh and the Royal Society of Edinburgh invited the mathematicians of all countries to attend the celebrations for the famous inventor of logarithms, Napier of Merchiston. He remembered the work of this great Scotsman, however, not only because he was a distinguished mathematician, but also because he was a patriot and devoted his knowledge to the good of his country. The times of Napier, he said, brought the defeat of the "invincible" Armada of Philip II. Two hundred years later, Great Britain and Russia defeated Napoleon, and today Great Britain was again at war for freedom, backed by chivalrous France and mighty Russia, and he felt that the ties which now bound these nations together would draw them closer and closer in the days which were to come.

SPAIN OPPOSES IDEA OF "LATIN AMERICA"

(By the Christian Science Monitor Special Spanish Correspondent)

MADRID, Spain—An idea that has reached here from North America has been strongly taken up to the effect that efforts must be made in the interests of Spain to prevent the South American republics being described as the governments of "Latin-America," as is becoming the established custom in many parts of the world. It is urged that these countries are Hispano-American and nothing else, with the exception of Brazil, which was started by the Portuguese, though even the latter have accepted the appellation of Spanish-American as applied to that country, considering it most convenient to refer to the whole of the Iberian peninsula as Spanish South America, Central America and a part of the north are Hispano-American, and virtually the whole of the country from Texas to Cape Horn is of peninsular origin. Spain gave her soldiers and spent her money in creating and civilizing those countries, which in due course, when they were like grown-up children, declared for their independence, as the United States did, but they are none the less Spanish for that and the ties with the mother country are not weakened. The term Latin includes France and Italy as well as Spain, and the two first-named countries, it is urged, have had nothing whatever to do with the rearing and establishment of South America as it is known. France does not refer to Madagascar, Algeria and other places she has controlled as "Latin" colonies, but as French. The United States in its general references has systematically recognized South America as Spanish, and it is regarded as of great importance from linguistic and commercial points of view that the habit of other countries should be corrected.

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT

Scottish Organization Increases Activities—Scope of Work Is International

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The annual report of the National Bible Society for the year 1915 has recently been issued with the records of a circulation of 3,581,909 Bibles, Testaments and portions of the Scriptures, being an increase of 819,293 over 1914. The work of the society is international and the table of circulation is as follows:

Countries	Total in 1915
Africa	6,527
†Austria	55,507
*Belgium	.....
Brazil	11,102
China	1,626,889
Faroe	50
*France	707,400
*Germany	48,122
Greece	1,499
Hungary	139,155
Iceland	2,000
India	248,761
*Italy	103,624
Japan	76,416
Korea	27,859
New Hebrides	670
Portugal	3,503
*Russia	148,796
Spain	26,697
*Syria	.....
	3,234,577
Colonial	6,301
Home	341,031
Total, 1915.	3,581,909

*Country has been affected by the war.
†Includes some issued in Poland

Soon after war was declared an "active service" Testament was prepared and tens of thousands were issued to Scottish troops at home and overseas. This Testament contained the metrical psalms. A large number of the naval brigade men who were at Antwerp are interned in Holland at Gröningen, and among them are many from the Isle of Lewis and the north. These men were provided with Gaelic Bibles. The stock of German Testaments not being sufficient for the German prisoners in this country, the Board of Trade gave the society a permit to import a consignment of German Testaments printed at Stuttgart. Through the Evangelical Society of Geneva, the Scottish Society has been able to reach Belgian soldiers in Holland, French prisoners in Germany and German prisoners in France.

As a result of the arrangements made by the society, 742,699 copies of the Scriptures have been given to the French army and 80,000 to the Italian. In Russia, the gifts to the troops were supplemented by those intrusted to the society by the Sunday school children of America, which came through the hands of the American Bible Society. Each book, a neat copy of the four gospels, bore an inscription from his imperial highness the Czarevitch, heir apparent, and the Grand Duke Alexander Nikolaievitch.

In Finland, the normal work has gone on without much disturbance. In the Baltic provinces the society's center is at Riga. A great exodus preceded the advance of the German army, and gospels were given to refugees, who were chiefly Letts from Courland. At Easter time a large number of Testaments were inclosed in parcels sent to Lettish soldiers at the front.

In Germany it was necessary to inform the society's agent, the Rev. A. Hoefs, that the society could not be held responsible for certain monetary arrangements and it was decided to continue the work in Germany independently of Scotland in the future. The Rev. A. Hoefs wrote, "Although our two countries are at war, I yet venture to assure you that the ties of brotherly love are not sundered, and that all that take a deeper view of things, and all the more seriously-minded Christians of our Fatherland, remember even now the debt of gratitude which we owe to our Scottish brethren. Certainly we will not forget that the Cassel agency has been privileged to enjoy for over 80 years the rich benefits of this brotherly love."

In Austria the Society's agent is an American citizen and was a soldier in the American civil war. He has remained at his post in Prague. The numbers circulated in this country include 20,000 provided by the American Sunday school children. In Hungary, his excellency, Aladár de Szilassy intervened in the ministry of the interior in the interests of the Society and other foreign societies carrying on religious work in Hungary, and the Society's depot has been enabled to continue business. Not only the churches in this country but many individuals in high position, among them Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, have expressed their thankful appreciation of the work of the Scottish National Bible Society for the soldiers.

The total number of Scriptures issued to the armies including British up to December, 1915, was 1,462,584.

In the mission field the work is largely carried on by a wide system of colporteurs. Since the outbreak of the war there has been a decrease of circulation in India, where the Society maintains 234 colporteurs. This method of teaching the truths of Christianity by means of the written word has had most satisfactory results. Of the vast population of India only 10 per cent live in urban communities of more than 5000 people, the rest being segregated in small hamlets. A book can reach hundreds of homes, where a person for caste reasons is denied entrance and also many will read, when it would be difficult for them to manifest an interest in Christianity more openly. In one town 22 copies of the gospel according to Mark were sold in a government school where the headmaster is a high-caste Hindu.

In China, the report states, that in spite of the political state of the country and the fact that Buddhists, Muhammadans, and Confucianists are all making vigorous efforts to revive and restore their respective religions, the colporteurs have sold more Bibles and portions of the Scriptures than last year. The Hankow press printed 15,500 Testaments and 1,663,000 portions of the Bible. The Rev. Mr. Edgar, a well known authority of Tibet, has carried the Bible over passes from 15,000 to 18,000 feet high into Tibet, where he says, "literature is the only way of reaching the Chinese reading population in these wild regions. . . . Most of my work is done on the highways. . . . Years of effort among the illusive Tibetans have familiarized me with the mountain Chinaman, but, if literature failed me, my work in the marshes would end."

In Africa, portions of the Scriptures have been translated into several native languages and a translation of the first section of Exodus in Tonga is in the press.

The Society has also done a certain amount of work in Brazil.

SCOTTISH TEXTILE OPENINGS IN RUSSIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—M. Loviagin, director of the industrial department of the imperial Russian ministry of commerce and industry, recently met a deputation representing the textile industries of the Borders, in Edinburgh. The purpose of this meeting was to point out the textile requirements of Russia in relation to the products of the Border factories. The trade of woven tweeds from this district is much in demand in Russia, and in the past this trade has been more or less in the hands of agents of the Central Empires. It is therefore of great importance to foster direct communication and mutual intercourse between Scotland and Russia. The need is felt of a better understanding of the commercial conditions and requirements of the Russian nation, and the desirability of agents, manufacturers and so on, acquiring a knowledge of the Russian language sufficient for commercial purposes is also recognized. The patronage and direct assistance of the Russian delegates visiting Great Britain was requested, in a proposal to select two members of the deputation who were at present studying Russian, to complete their study of that language by securing some form of occupation in Petrograd. With a view to obtaining proposals of mutual benefit and reciprocating the assistance required, attention was drawn to the advantages offered in the technological institutions in Scotland for the study of textile work. After a general interchange of views, M. Loviagin expressed himself in sympathy with the proposals of the deputation, and stated that there would be no difficulty in providing facilities for students going from Scotland to Petrograd to complete their studies. Further information on the whole question is to be submitted later, as a result of the discussion.

LIVERPOOL TRIBUNAL'S WORK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The magnitude of the work undertaken by the local tribunals under the military service act and the Derby scheme is indicated by a recent review of the work of the Liverpool tribunal made by its chairman, Alderman J. W. Alsop. According to his statement the number of appeals received so far in respect to attested and unattested men, whether unmarried or married, is 16,576. They have been disposed of as follows:

Under the employers' collective scheme	6,056
By the advisory committee	1,615
By the local tribunal	2,192
Withdrawn, etc.	373
To be dealt with	6,340
Total	16,576

The number of appeals to be dealt with ultimately cannot be stated at the present time, inasmuch as the time for appealing in the case of the later groups of married men has not expired, and there will doubtless be further appeals with the new military service act.

GLASGOW LABOR PARTY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—At the annual meeting of the Glasgow Labor party, held in the Christian Institute, P. J. Dollan, on behalf of the Glasgow Independent Labor party, submitted a resolution that the conference should affirm its opposition to conscription and place on record its condemnation of those Labor M. P.'s who supported conscription: that it should request the national executive to call a national conference to consider the situation created by the extension of conscription; and the position of those members who supported the bill: and, that the conference should repudiate the speeches and votes of George N. Barnes, M. P., as being in direct opposition to the opinion of organized labor in Glasgow. Mr. Diver (Scottish Brassmolders) seconded the resolution, which, after discussion, was carried by 116 votes to 4.

TRIBUTE TO GAMBETTA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Society of the Friends of Gambetta met at the Jardins recently and a number of speeches in honor of the great statesman were made, among others by his cooperator in 1870, M. de Freycinet, minister of state, and MM. Etienne and Thomson, former ministers and friends of Gambetta. Those present included General Roques, minister of war; Admiral Lacaze, minister of marine; M. Malvy, minister of the interior, and Antonin Dubost, the President of the Senate.

TURKISH MINISTERIAL CHANGES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Frankfurter Zeitung has published a telegram from Constantinople announcing that "slight alterations" have been made in the Turkish cabinet. Ibrahim Bey, it is explained, who up to now has acted as minister of justice, has at length been appointed president of the council of state, an office that he has filled provisionally since the appointment of Halil Bey as minister for foreign affairs. Ibrahim Bey remains, by virtue of his new office, a member of the cabinet, and the change is said to have been effected with his approval as he considered that the judicial reforms that are contemplated should be carried out by a minister familiar with western jurisprudence, whereas he himself has had a purely oriental training. Halil Bey, who studied in France, is said to possess the necessary qualifications, and he has therefore taken over the vacant office in addition to his other duties.

CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England.—The minister of munitions announces that he has made further orders under the munitions of war acts 1915 and 1916 under which 131 additional establishments have been declared controlled establishments. The total number of controlled establishments under the munitions of war acts 1915 and 1916 is now 3577.

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On and after July 1, 1916, it shall be unlawful to provide a common drinking cup:
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(c) In any railroad station, railroad car, steam or ferry boat.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

INDIA'S LOYALTY TO EMPIRE

Interview With Sir Francis Younghusband Shows Amir of Afghanistan Faithful to Promise—Invasion Possibility Gone

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—No one is better fitted to express an opinion on the attitude to the British empire of the peoples of India, and of the countries adjoining, than Sir Francis Edward Younghusband, with whom a representative of The Christian Science Monitor lately had the following interview on the position in the great eastern empire since the outbreak of the war.

As far back as 1886-1887, after traveling in Manchuria, Sir Francis Younghusband returned to India across eastern Turkestan. He was British political officer at Hanza in 1892, in Chitral in 1893-4 and after an interval spent in the Transvaal and Rhodesia just before the outbreak of the South African war, he became political agent in Haraoti and Tonk, Rajputana. In 1898 prior to the war, he had represented the London Times with the Chitral expedition. He was resident at Indore, Central India, in 1902-3, British commissioner to Thibet 1902-1904, and resident in Cashmire 1906-1907. In June, 1903, Sir Francis was appointed British commissioner for negotiating with China a settlement of the relations between India and Thibet and the following year he was at the head of the expedition which forced its way to Lhassa. The product of these experiences is a number of important works, the latest of which are "India and Thibet, Within," published in 1912, and a knowledge of Indian affairs of which the India office has made full use since the outbreak of the war.

In none of their calculations were the German authorities more at sea than in estimating the possibility of rousing India against the British and in no respect, it is probable, have they been more acutely disappointed. The measure of all this is the stream of rumor that has poured out from time to time, of risings in the great land that owes allegiance to the British Raj, rumors which were often the mere expression of the wish which is father to the thought, but were sometimes the too early publication of the news of disturbances which were duly planned but failed to materialize. Those rumors, incidentally, The Christian Science Monitor was generally able to contradict on the highest authority with a certainty justified by subsequent information.

In answer to a question as to whether there had ever been any opportunity worth seizing by Britain's enemies for a rising in India, Sir Francis outlined the situation which developed itself in India shortly after the outbreak of the war. Warlike and hot-blooded races, he pointed out, press upon the northwest frontier of India, from which direction all conquerors of India except the British have launched themselves. When the war broke out Lord Hardinge and his advisers, with their fingers on the pulse of India, allowed a far larger number of both British and East Indian troops to be dispatched than had ever before been sent out of India. That force comprised a large proportion of artillery and it had to fight in France, Egypt, Mesopotamia, East Africa and China. At this time, too, the Germans were pressing hard towards Calais, striking at the heart of the empire, while in South Africa a revolt engineered by Germany had broken out. The Emden meantime was bombarding the coast towns of India and harrying merchants on the sea routes, the Turks were preparing to cut the Suez canal and sever India from Egypt, and East Indians, furnished with German money, were returning from the United States to stir up revolution in India itself. To all appearances, Sir Francis remarked, no more fitting opportunity could have been found for striking a blow at British power in India by launching the fierce tribesmen from the northwest against it. Germany, of course, saw this.

In recent years the Amir of Afghanistan has employed Turkish officers for the instruction of his army and more Turkish officers now appeared in that country. Germans also arrived, and money and masses of inflammatory literature. There is always in Afghanistan a section who are bitterly and fanatically opposed to any friendship between Afghans and British, and on this suitable material Turks and Germans set to work magnifying British reverses and glorifying their own successes in the effort to raise a Jehad, a holy war. They told these wild hillsmen that the Kaiser was a Muhammadan and the divinely appointed protector of Islam, hoping to start off these Afghans and with them thousands of headstrong tribesmen in the wake of the great conquerors of the past in a great tide of invasion over the open plains of India. It was a very obvious project for an enemy to conceive, but nearly 22 months have gone by and it has not yet materialized. Raids and fights have occurred upon the frontier—seven serious attacks by independent tribesmen. But after all there are no two years when there are not raids and fights, and the outstanding fact is this, that at the outbreak of the war the Amir of Afghanistan gave Lord Hardinge emphatic assurances of neutrality and that he has abided steadfastly by these assurances ever since. The Kaiser himself wrote letters to the Amir trying to induce him to proclaim a Jehad, but the Amir has kept his promises.

In reply to a question as to what he attributed the apparent confidence of the Amir in the British cause, Sir Francis said, I have never been in Afghanistan, but I have seen both the Amir and his father, Abdur Rahman Khan, the former Amir, and I remember the latter writing words of advice to his people in which he pointed out astutely and relentlessly all the weak points of the British and especially the smallness of their army. He gave this, however, as his final word: that the British though they invariably suffer disasters were yet so loyal and determined that they would spend their last rupee and send their last man so that they should come out victorious in the end. No doubt these words to the great Amir were still remembered in Afghanistan. At any rate, the present Amir instead of rousing the Afghans and independent tribesmen against the British, had actively discouraged them and imposed upon his governors an attitude of strict neutrality.

Of course, Sir Francis said, it would not be an easy thing to invade India from the northwest for we have been preparing for such an invasion for over a century. Strategic railways run to the frontier at many points and strategic railways run along it. The most vulnerable points are especially strongly defended. The British regiments which were sent from India to Ypres have now been replaced. India was never so strong in artillery as at the present moment and as far as material factors go, the time has passed when any such enterprise could have been attempted with hope of success. Fortunately also we have as wardens of the marches, the one in charge of the northwest frontier provinces and the other in charge of Baluchistan, two officers with many years experience of this frontier; Lieut.-Col. Sir George Roos-Keppel and Lieut.-Col. Sir James Ramsay. Under their general supervision the tribesmen are allowed to manage their own affairs in accordance with their own long established usage. They are employed in everyday work of administration as well as in watch and ward. There is a regular system of local self-government and tribal responsibility. Armed levies for the defense of the frontier are formed from the tribesmen and upon this system the contentment and tranquillity of the British side of the border depends. The tribes under British rule have remained stanch and loyal. The frontiersmen themselves form a bulwark against invasion, and behind all this is an India solidly loyal by sentiment and loyal by interest. East Indians have a genuine sentiment of loyalty to the British sovereign whom they have learned to regard as their sovereign as much as ours. They know too that their material interests are bound up with the stability of British rule which has bound the country together and under which it has prospered as never before. So on the outbreak of war both chiefs and leaders of the educated classes came forward and declared themselves instantly and emphatically in favor of the Indian cause. The bulk of the people followed the lead thus given. India itself would have resented any incursion of raiders from beyond the border. In view of all these things, Sir Francis concluded emphatically, the chance for success in an invasion of India, if it ever existed, is gone.

CHEAP FOODSTUFFS PLAN FOR HOLLAND

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Dutch correspondent)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The bill voting credits of fl.20,000,000 as the state's share in the expenditure which the various communes incur in the provision of cheap foodstuffs has now reached the Second Chamber. The minister of agriculture states that during the past winter 310 communes placed orders for vegetables and 605 for peas and beans. After pointing out why prices might be expected to rise still higher, and the complicated nature of the production, export and other problems, he concludes by explaining that the state and the commune jointly place at the disposal of each commune a quantity of food to be fixed by the latter. The commune itself likewise decides what foodstuffs shall be comprised therein. For all communes the quantity of a given article of food is, of course, regulated by the total quantity thereof available. The minister considers that the fixing of the price at which the foodstuffs shall be sold to the needy inhabitants, must, for the present, be left to the commune. Expenses of control and distribution fall to the account of the commune, but three quarters of the cost of supplying cheap, food will be borne by the state and one quarter by the commune. It is impossible for the minister to estimate the amount this will involve, owing to lack of data, but by the granting or refusal of the fl.20,000,000 now asked for, a decision will be obtained upon which the department can proceed. The bill relates also to the provision of cheap brown bread and milk.

HONOR FOR MAYOR OF ARRAS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

AMIENS, France—M. Ribot, minister of finance, and M. Malvy, minister of the interior, recently visited Arras and decorated the mayor of that town with the cross of the Legion of Honor. The ceremony took place in one of the few rooms in the prefect's offices which have been spared in the bombardment; it was of a very simple nature. The ministers congratulated the mayor, M. Rohart-Courtin on his courageous conduct during the bombardment, expressing also hearty appreciation of the bravery of the townspeople, about a thousand of whom have remained in Arras.

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Sir Francis Younghusband, K. C. I. E.

NO-CONSCRIPTION OFFICIALS FINED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England — A penalty of £100 fine and costs was recently inflicted upon eight officials of the No-Conscription Fellowship at the Mansion House, for an offense under the defense of the realm act in "making statements in the form of a leaflet called 'Repeal the Act,' likely to prejudice the recruiting and discipline of His Majesty's forces."

The prosecution was at the instance of the director of public prosecutions, and Lord Derby, director of recruiting, figured in the case as a witness. The defendants, whose names were attached to the leaflet, were Edward Grubb (hon. treasurer of the fellowship), Archibald Fenner Brockway (hon. secretary), William Joseph Chamberlain (organizer), Walter Henry Ayles, Alfred Barrett Brown, John Percy Fletcher, Morgan Jones (all members of the national committee), and the Rev. Leyton Richards, of Bowdon, Cheshire, who was a member of the committee at the date of the issue of the leaflet. The two remaining signatories, Clifford Allen and C. H. Norman, were not summoned.

The leaflet included the following statements: Conscription involves the subordination of civil liberties to military dictation, it imperils the freedom of individual conscience, and establishes in our midst that militarism which menaces all social progress and divides the peoples of all nations.

We reaffirm our determined resistance to all that is established by the act. We cannot assist in warfare. War, which to us is wrong; war, which the people do not seek, will only be made impossible when men who so believe remain steadfast to their convictions.

Conscience, it is true, has been recognized in the act, but it has been placed at the mercy of tribunals. We are prepared to answer for our faith before any tribunal, but we cannot accept any exemption that would set us to tasks which would help in the furtherance of war.

We strongly condemn the monstrous assumption by Parliament that a man is "deemed" to be bound by an oath that he has never taken and forced under an authority he will never acknowledge to discharge acts which outrage his deepest convictions.

Repeal the act; that is the only safeguard. If this is not done, militarism will fasten its iron grip upon our national life and institutions. There would be imposed upon us the very system which our statesmen have set out to overthrow. What shall it profit a nation if it shall win the war and lose its own soul?

Mr. Bodkin, in conducting the prosecution, stated that the effect of the leaflet might be to bring out what he called "conscientious obstinacy," and to encourage indifference to discipline, the maintenance of which was essential to the prosecution of the war. It was an encouragement to men who refused non-combatant tasks to maintain their unwillingness.

The latter sentences of the leaflet were directly subversive of essential military discipline. The mischief was that dissemination of these views in the army and the maintenance of this attitude of obstinacy by those who had failed to obtain exemption on conscientious grounds might in the close companionship of military life lead to the spread of the same attitude of unwillingness to others. It was to men who had failed to get exemption that the leaflet was likely to appeal, and if they were influenced by it they would become a source of mischief and danger to the body to which they had been assigned.

Lord Derby gave his opinion that the leaflet would prejudicially affect recruiting. Mr. Morris stated in defense that the leaflet was merely a legitimate expression of the well-known views of the fellowship against forced military service, and indicated that the defense relied chiefly upon the assurance given by Herbert Samuel in the House in February before the act was passed that "meetings which are limited to opposition to the passage of the military service bill or to advocating its repeal, if passed, or opposition to any extension of compulsory service, and writings of the same character, would not be liable to suppression; but if there were violence or incitement to violence or illegal action, the objects for which the meetings were held or the writings published would not entitle them to any exceptional treatment."

Fenner Brockway, the editor of the Labor Leader, in giving evidence, said that the leaflet was not an appeal to others to follow the example of conscientious objectors, but an encouragement to those who had already refused military service. It was not intended to prejudice recruiting or discipline. In reply to Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Brockway said that the fellowship had about 15,000 members.

Mr. Morris, in a concluding speech, urged that the leaflet was perfectly legal in calling for a repeal of an act of Parliament. It was simply a warning of what might be expected to follow from the military service act. The magistrate said he had come to the conclusion, without the slightest hesitation, that the leaflet would have the effects of prejudicing recruiting and discipline. He could not understand how any ordinary person reading it could form any other view.

ANOTHER HUTH LIBRARY SALE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The executors of the Huth trust have refrained from further disposal of the library since the outbreak of war, but another sale is announced by Messrs. Sotheby for the four days, July 4-7. The catalogue has already been issued. It includes the fifth part of the collection (letter M, lots 44, 6035 and 205. In the thirteen Milton lots, are the exceedingly rare first editions of "Lycidas" and "Comus." There are many Mandevilles, Massingers and Mathers, and other "M's" of frequent recurrence are Marco Polo, Marlowe, Cotton Mather, Montaigne, Sir Thomas Moore, Thomas Morley, etc. The one Caxton, "The Mirror of the World," second edition, is described as being a perfect and sound copy, except that the corner of the first three leaves are in facsimile and that several plain corners have been mended and a few leaves soiled. There is a very rare Paris "Merlin," and a copy of Malbanck's "Philotimus" (1583), in which is found the story of Romeo and Juliet. Some fine manuscript missals are also included, two which are reproduced in the catalogue which contains 12 plates.

WOMEN LABOR IN GERMANY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany — The executive committee of the labor unions in the Cologne district recently devoted one of its sittings to a discussion of the employment of female labor. From a report read by the secretary it appeared that the number of women who had become subscribers to the various insurance funds had risen from 46,634 in January, 1914, to 60,194 in January, 1915, and 75,319 in January, 1916, an increase of 28,685, or 60.1 per cent. In the course of the debate the committee came to the conclusion that women and girls were frequently given work that was too responsible and strenuous, and that hours were often far too long. Shifts of 14 hours' duration, it was stated, are by no means rare, and in many cases there were continuous shifts of from 30 to 36 hours. Frequently, it was added, employers pay nothing or very inadequate sums for overtime, and in no instance are the wages equal to those of men. The example set by government and municipal departments in these directions was unfortunately declared to be bad.

M. RODZIANKO AND THE RUSSIAN PEASANT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The visit of the Duma representatives to Paris is hailed by M. Hugues Le Roux in a special article to the Matin, in which he recalls a conversation which he had not long ago with M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, on the subject of the Russian peasant. War, said M. Rodzianko, was proving the most profitable school for Russia. It was revealing the capacities of the Russians for every kind of work. The exhibitions which had been held in various shops of the products of Russian national industries were remarkable for the beauty and fineness of workmanship shown. These were all the result of the skill and resource of the Russian peasant. The long winter months he had always employed in making a variety of objects, and it was this facility for fine manual labor which had been made use of since the beginning of the war. It was known that the moujiks always made their own tools, and from this basis of practical knowledge, it had been found perfectly possible to give them technical instruction which had resulted in their manufacturing the most delicate kind of instruments with perfect precision. M. Rodzianko said that he had seen and admired years ago in one of the Russian provinces the copies of Russian eighteenth-century furniture by the peasants. It has been the custom, continued M. Rodzianko, to consider our peasants exclusively as mystics and dreamers. This they are, but experience has proved that they are also capable and practical and can handle machinery just as successfully as tools. The progress which has been made in education during recent years is remarkable, and this progress is due to the fact that the peasant classes have realized the necessity for popular instruction. At the time when the zemstvos took up the question of popular education, the moujiks were suspicious, but this feeling has been entirely overcome. The Russian peasant was fully aware, added M. Rodzianko, that the sole enemy of their pacific evolution had been a certain category of bureaucrats. Every one knew that, both in Russia and out of it, and if Russia had sustained defeat there would have been a revolution against that special brand of bureaucracy. But victory would accomplish all the cleansing necessary, without recourse to violent internal means. To the question addressed to him by M. le Roux, whether a "Tiers Etat" would arise in Russia, he said that the supposition that such a class would evolve from the union of the "intellectual" and merchant strata was a mistake. Russia was an agricultural state and everything in Russia would be accomplished by means of and for the peasant. The Russian bourgeoisie would be formed of the best elements of the peasant class and what was left of the rural aristocracy. In conclusion, M. Rodzianko said he considered the rapidity of the Russian evolution had been surpassed by none. Five or six years ago, he said, our peasants decided to erect a monument to the Emperor Alexander II. who freed them. On the monument they put this inscription: "Fifty years ago the Russian peasant was a slave, today he is a legislator."

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN EAST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The following information with regard to operations on the eastern front has been received from a reliable source. The situation on both banks of the Vardar and to the west of Lake Doiran had undergone but little modification during the first fortnight in May; there had been no important infantry action, both sides digging themselves in. The Allies' artillery had several times resumed firing on enemy encampments, formations and groups of workmen. The artillery on both sides was particularly active on May 2, 3, 4, 8 and 14. To the northeast of Lake Doiran, advanced units of the Allies occupied Dovatepe, and others were sent on in the direction of Monastir. Aviation had been a little less active during this fortnight, but on May 14 the Allies bombarded Xanthi. On May 5, the Zeppelin L-85, proceeding from Temesvar to Salonica, was chased by aviators, brought down and destroyed at the mouth of the Vardar by firing from the fleet and by machine guns. All the crew were captured. This was the dirigible which carried out the two previous raids on the armed camp at Salonica. In the direction of Poroj, the Greeks captured two Bulgarians dressed as Germans.

SALVAGE OF DUTCH TRAWLER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The following interesting details concerning a claim put forward by the German government for the salvage of the Dutch trawler St. Nicolaas have been issued by the press bureau: The St. Nicolaas recently returned to Ymuiden after an absence of five months. She had been in collision with a man-of-war, and was subsequently towed into Cuxhaven by a German torpedo boat. The manager of the fishing vessel was forced to give a deposit of 80,000 marks to cover a claim for salvage from the German government. Fishing circles at Ymuiden had never before known a foreign government to demand such a salvage fee in the case of a distressed fishing vessel. The St. Nicolaas had been plundered throughout; nearly everything movable was missing; all the copper parts had been removed and replaced by iron; and all her stores and nautical instruments were taken, in spite of the fact that a high salary had to be paid by the fishing boat to day and night watchmen.

UNITED KINGDOM FOOD PRICES RISE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Figures collected by the board of trade show that in the United Kingdom prices of food on May 1 values showed an increase of about 4 per cent as compared with April 1. Both beef and mutton rose about 6 per cent, or from ½d. to ¾d. per pound on the average. Potatoes show an increase of 42 per cent on the month, whilst the rise in the retail price of sugar was about 10 per cent or ½d. per pound. Fish, bacon and cheese were slightly dearer at May 1 than in April. One penny per quart was the increase in the price of milk in a great part of London.

To sum up, the prices of sugar and potatoes showed an increase, as compared with a year ago, of about 50 per cent; those of meat and fish, 30 per cent; bacon and milk about 20 to 25 per cent; butter, cheese and eggs 17 or 18 per cent; margarine, 12 per cent, and bread and flour 7 and 4 per cent respectively on the average. The price of granulated sugar, as indicated on a table prepared by the board, was two and a half times at May 1 what it had been in July, 1914. British meat had risen over 50 per cent, imported beef over 70 per cent, frozen mutton about 80 per cent on the average; bacon 37 per cent, flour about 60 per cent, and bread 50 per cent. The average price at May 1 showed an increase as compared with July, 1914, of about 47 per cent. Cheese was dearer about 50 per cent, butter and milk, 34 per cent.

Taking the country as a whole, and making allowances for the relative importance of the various articles, the rise in the retail prices of food since the beginning of the war may be put at 55 per cent. This figure relates to food only. In estimating the increased cost of living, this percentage must not be applied to the total family expenditure, but only to that proportion which is expended on food.

With regard to Berlin, it is stated by the board that during the month of March there was an increase amounting to 8 per cent in the general level of retail prices of certain of the more important articles of food, as compared with the previous month, whilst retail food prices in the German capital as a whole rose to 100.5 per cent, as compared with July, 1914. Every article was dearer, the general result shown by the figures being that the retail cost of a fixed scale of food consumption would, in March, 1916, have been just over twice as much as in the last month before the war. The board, however, consider that these figures should be accepted with reserve as an index to the position of food supplies.

EFFECT OF WAR ON WRITING AND READING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Discussing the effect of the war on the production and reading of literature, viewed from the author's point of view, Walter de la Mare, speaking at the conference of the English Association at Bedford College, remarked that the writings of the early days of the war were inspired by a supreme disaster and emergency. They were, in the very nature of things, for the most part ephemeral. As time went on a reaction gradually set in. Those who had given up writing for fighting had found time and opportunity to tell of the great experience. Rupert Brooke, and others, had written poems of courage and idealism, the joy of action, and the peace of sacrifice. The war might have disfigured and saddened life, but it had, at all events, shaken it out of its sleep. Men were writing books today with a deeper solace and more vivid impulse. Books were being read with a finer insight, deeper judgment, love and understanding, and a renewed sense of rest and refreshment.

John Buchan said that it was very much to the credit of the publishing trade that the price of books had hardly gone up at all. He believed there was a larger reading public today than ever before in their history. That was greatly due to the men in the trenches and in the hospitals; but at home the darkened streets and difficulties of amusement had driven people back on books. The war was forcing the nation back on itself.

S. B. P. Mais, giving the teachers' point of view, mentioned that in one school 17 boys had read de Quincey, one Scott, one Jane Austen, two Charlotte Bronte, five William Morris, none Gissing, none Trollope, none Maurice Hewlett.

FRENCH ART DISPLAY IN ROME

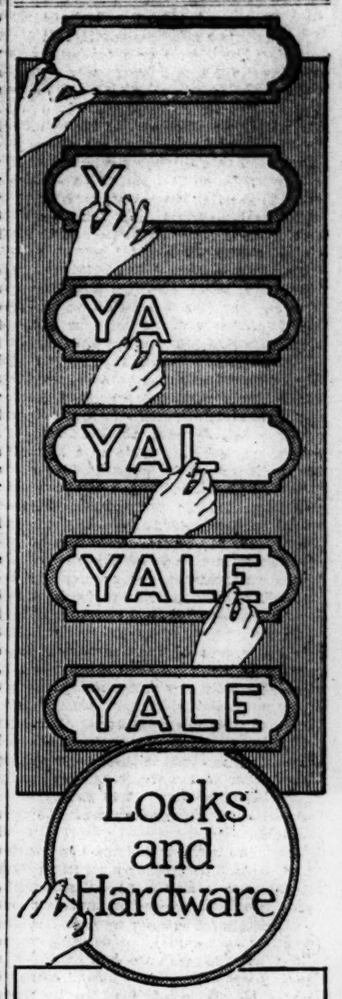
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—In the salon of the Palace Colonna di Piliano, there has been arranged an exhibition of drawings and colored sketches dealing with the war, all of which are by French artists. They include caricatures prepared for newspapers, pictures of episodes in the war, portraits of generals, of soldiers, of those who have distinguished themselves in various ways connected with the war. The exhibition has been organized under the auspices of Prince Jacques de Broglie, with the cooperation of Prince Colonna di Piliano, and is authorized by the French government. Amongst the numerous artists represented, the following names may be noted: Boucher, Abel Faivre, Flameng, Forain, Sem, Lemonnier, Hermann-Paul, Gilsoul, Guillaume and Poulbot. The Palace of Prince Colonna di Piliano which he has lent for the exhibition, is noted for its beautiful gardens, terraces and fountains, and the salon in which the pictures are hung contains fine old pictures and marbles.

PUBLIC PARKS IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—With the object of affording the public the fullest possible benefit of the summer time act, the first commissioner of works has given instructions that the royal parks and pleasure gardens in London and Edinburgh are to remain open one hour a day longer in the evening from the 21st of May to the 30th of September. The duties of the park keepers and their patrols have been arranged so as to throw no additional burden upon them.



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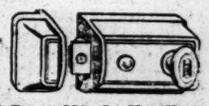

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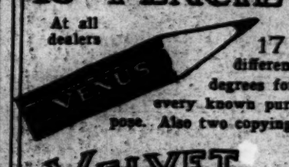

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NATIONAL GUARD FEDERAL SERVICE RESOLUTION IN

House Gets Draft of Proposed Bill Giving President Power to Use Militia on Foreign Soil When Emergency Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following a hurried conference between Secretary of War Baker and Chairman Hay of the House military affairs committee at the latter's office, Mr. Hay introduced this morning in the House for the war department a resolution authorizing the President to draft the national guard into full federal service whenever, in his opinion, an emergency demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army.

The resolution is in effect an amendment to the Hay army law, recently enacted, making the militia available for service on foreign soil as well as in the United States.

Mr. Hay expressed the opinion to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this would have to be followed promptly by a call for volunteers. He said intervention now seemed inevitable and, if so, it would take 300,000 to 400,000 men to do the work, for not only must the organized Mexican military authorities be dealt with under most difficult guerilla warfare conditions, but the whole vast area of the nation must be policed. The war college, he said, estimated 300,000 men necessary, but he thought the figures would be nearer 400,000.

Mr. Hay will ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered by the House on Friday. Failing unanimous consent, he will ask for a special rule for its consideration.

No emergency appropriation will be asked now, he said, but the war department will use what money they need and ask a deficiency appropriation later.

Secretary Baker brought the resolution to the capitol about 10:30 after his conference with the President. Mr. Hay said he had not seen it before. Mr. Hay walked over to the House, arriving just as the House convened at 11 o'clock, and dropped the two-page document into the bill basket.

The news spread through the House and Senate rapidly and the general impression was that the resolution would encounter little opposition in view of the emergency, though presumably some time will be allowed for debate.

The resolution was first proposed Monday but action was deferred because it was thought that it might be misinterpreted in Mexico as a declaration of war. The Wednesday clash, however, has made it impracticable to delay longer.

The resolution is so worded as to make the troops available "for the period of the emergency," instead of "for the period of the war," as provided in the Hay law. This avoids making it sound like a declaration of war and makes the troops available at once—before a declaration of war—for the "emergency" is on now.

The text of the resolution reads as follows: "Resolved; that, whenever in his opinion an emergency exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army of the United States, the President be, and is hereby, authorized to draft into the military service of the United States, under the provision of section No. 111 of the National Defence act approved June 3, 1916, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms thereof, any or all members of the national guard and of the organized militia of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, and any and all members of the national guard and the organized militia reserves, to serve for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged.

"That when organizations, the members of which are drafted under the provisions of this resolution, do not constitute complete tactical units, the President may, by combining such organizations, organize battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and may appoint officers for such units from the regular army, from the members of such organizations and from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section 23 of the act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, or members of the officers reserve corps, as provided in section 38 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916. Officers with rank not above that of colonel are to be appointed by the President alone and all other officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"That whenever in time of war or public danger two or more officers of the same grade are on duty in the same field, department or command, or organizations thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field department or command or of any organization thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade. In the absence of such assignment by the President, officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order without regard to date of rank or commission, as between officers of different classes, namely:

"First, officers of the regular army and officers of the marine corps detached for service with the army by order of the President.

Second, officers of forces drafted into the military service of the United States, provided that officers of the regular army holding commissions in forces drafted into the service of the United States, shall rank and have precedence under said commission as if they were commissioned in the regular army; but the rank of officers of the regular army, under their commissions, in forces drafted into the service of the United States, shall not, for the purposes of this article, be held to antedate muster or draft into the service of the United States.

The purpose is to make available the machinery of section 111, under which the President may draft the national guard into the regular army so they will cease to be militia as soon as mustered in and will at once become regular soldiers, subject to all federal army regulations and available for foreign service if needed.

Militia, some authorities insist, cannot be used outside the country, but others contend that the constitution provision, authorizing their use to "repel invasion," permits their use on foreign soil for this purpose. The recently enacted army law provided that the President might draft the militia for federal service whenever Congress has authorized the use of the army, which would be tantamount to a declaration of war. The pending resolution makes it unnecessary for Congress to take this action.

GERMAN ACTIVITY SEEN BEHIND MEXICO TROUBLE

(Continued from page one)

clash was the direct result of General Carranza's announced purpose to force the withdrawal of the American troops, or whether the clash was merely a detached incident due to the over-zealousness or misunderstanding of commanders. If it shall appear that the attack was a deliberate effort to back up the threat of Carranza made in his last note, the President will have to decide whether this incident must be considered an act of war.

The President remained in his office until late last night receiving what information was available.

Secretary of War Baker was at his desk early. He said he had received no official confirmation of the Carrizal attack and the only information at hand in Washington up to 9 a. m. was the General Bell dispatch, which is from a Mexican source.

The Mexican account of the incident as given to General Bell by Consul Garcia at El Paso was forwarded to the war department by General Funston without comment.

The wording of the dispatch led to the erroneous announcement by war department officials that it contained a confirmation from American sources. The message from General Bell was as follows:

"Mexican Consul Garcia telephoned me at 6 p. m. as follows: 'There was a clash this morning at Cadrizal, near Villa Ahumada, between Carranzistas and American troops, in which General Gomez and other Mexicans were killed. Number unknown. Number of Americans killed or wounded unknown.'

"Garcia says General Gomez sent a captain with an order to the American commander to go back, but the American said he was going to Villa Ahumada and opened fire on the Mexican captain, wounding him and killing a private who was with him. Then the Americans attacked General Gomez, but were driven back and several were taken prisoners. The prisoners were sent to Chihuahua.

"Garcia says this is telephoned at request of General Gonzales: An American who was on a train today passing Villa Ahamada about 2:30 p. m. states that he saw several dead Mexicans put on his train and that among them was a Mexican general. There were also several Mexicans wounded.

"He gathered from the talk of the Mexicans that the fight was with American cavalry about nine miles west, and that the Americans were decoyed into a trap by using a flag of truce, and they were then fired on by machine-guns and had to retire. A copy has been furnished General Pershing."

Any action that Congress may take will depend upon the facts surrounding the incident and the decision of the President.

Postmaster-General Burleson came out of the White House at 9:15 and while he said he had not conferred with the President on Mexico, he offered the following comment:

"We do not know whose fault this is in Mexico. If we find out it was our fault, I would favor saying so frankly and openly and admit it like men. If it was not our fault, then that will lead to further discussion."

When Secretary Baker left the White House he talked freely concerning the situation. Nothing had yet been done by the government, he said, but he would not say that no action would be taken before receiving word from General Pershing.

"We are waiting for information," he said, but declined to say that action would be deferred until receipt of the further information. He emphasized the fact that thus far all reports have been from Mexican sources.

No cabinet meeting is scheduled for today so far as he knows, he said. "No militia have yet been reported ready for the field," he said. "They will be ordered to the border as they are made ready for service and as they are needed."

"No War," Says Official

Mexican Embassy Attache Gives Reasons for Optimistic Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War between the United States and Mexico is regarded as a remote possibility, but even in view of the latest developments, not a probability. This opinion comes from an official close to the Mexican embassy who is not connected with any faction, but who has an intimate knowledge of all the factors entering the present situation. In the face of the fact that the United States is today aglow with the military preparations of the militia, that uniforms are being donned, that in every city of the land there are drum beats and that farewells are being said just as happened many times before in the days preliminary to a great conflict, this authority calmly says: "There will be no war." And he gives the following reasons: The troops now being assembled are going down to the border not to enter Mexico, but to enable the United States to show its teeth.

The United States government is committed to a policy of peace. The administration has made its record on that line of policy. Representations have been made repeatedly to General Carranza and to the Mexican people that the present military forces are there for a definite and fixed purpose, the elimination of the border bandit element.

The United States knows that if it goes to war the Mexicans will instantly destroy what remaining property is left in Mexico, particularly the property owned by Americans and other foreigners. The President does not want war, and will go to any length to avoid it, but the feeling back of the determination to keep the troops in Mexico despite the demands of General Carranza to withdraw them, is one of pride, for the most part and of anxiety to avoid the humiliation that would follow compliance with the Carranza demand. That is why, he says, the states have been drawn upon for their citizen soldiery in order to force General Carranza to consent to the continued occupancy of Mexican territory by drawing upon the border a continuous line of military that will present a formidable front to Mexico.

To meet this situation Carranza has an impoverished country, a small and poorly cared for army, a land half denuded of its wealth. He knows his country, already half down, will be completely crushed if he persists in his demands. He is forced to maintain a determined front before his people. He does not want war. That is only another way of saying he does not want his country destroyed. He has no agreement with the United States under which he considered this country can legally occupy his territory.

In his last note to the United States he referred to the treaty obligations under which a conflict might be avoided. The reference to the Guadaloupe treaty of 1847, under article 21, in which both countries agreed that in the event of a break being imminent they should resort to arbitration. Secretary Lansing's note, received in the Carranza capital Wednesday, did not take up this phase of the subject.

The United States cannot yield to the demand that the troops be withdrawn because of the question of honor involved. The Carranza government cannot consent to the troops remaining in Mexico for the same reason, honor, arbitration. Therefore this, according to this bureau's informant, is the only answer.

In these circumstances it will occasion no surprise if the Carranza cabinet, now considering the Lansing note, shall seek to persuade the first chief to appeal to the other American republics to bring about arbitration on the ground that neither government can suffer any humiliation from the decision of the arbitrators. Article 21 of the Guadaloupe treaty could be restored to as a solution of the situation. Both governments are fully aware of the sinister influences that have been persistently seeking by a thousand and one tricks and conspiracies to bring about armed intervention. The echo of the shouts of glee from the streets of Berlin that have gone up on reports that the United States and Mexico were on the verge of war have come to Washington and are heard in the Sierra Madres.

Both governments know full well that German agents have plotted the destruction of the Mexican oil wells and that they have encouraged in many ways the feeding of hostility against Americans. They know in Mexico that Germany wants a condition to be brought about that will force the United States to curtail, if not stop, the shipment of arms to the entente allies and make use of them herself.

The fact is known in the United States and also Mexico that there are other covert influences, less openly exercised than those of Berlin, in the effort to bring about intervention. Both the United States and the Carranza governments would regret being forced into the position of unwillingly playing the game of these interests and of being made their tools in the accomplishment of this subtle purpose. That arbitration would bring defeat to all the interests opposed to the United States and Mexico this bureau's informant is convinced.

The ambassador is seeking to reach an understanding with the United States government as to the real underlying purposes of recent military movements. This government has, on its part, endeavored to make clear its position in every pronouncement that has been made bearing on the situation.

In the last note emphasis was laid upon the fact throughout, that the only intention this government has, or entertains, is to carry out the purpose of the original punitive expedition. The fact appears, from Mr. Arredondo's statement, that the Mexican authorities are not yet satisfied that the United States will limit its operations to the mere policing of the northern states of Mexico.

Mr. Arredono laid before the secretary the fact that General Pershing's forces had seized two Mexican towns. He said the secretary promised to make an investigation of this charge.

In this connection there appears the effect of the influences that have been working to bring a break between the two governments. It has been made to appear in Mexico that the United States is seeking armed intervention and the exploitation of that poor, war-ridden country. The fact that the British government has in its possession documentary evidence that Germany has actually financed disorders on the border, for the purpose of bringing on war between the United States and Mexico, has occasioned little surprise among officials who are familiar with the activities of the German propaganda since the days when Captain Boy-Ed plotted with Huerta to start a revolution for the same purpose as at the present time.

The Mexican ambassador says, without hesitancy, that his government does not want war. President Wilson and the American people do not want war. They both know that the only elements that are seeking war and plotting to embroil the two nations are the elements that are unfriendly to both.

The immediate effect of the Carrizal attack will result in the speedy dispatch of the militia forces to the border as soon as the units in the various states are organized. The war department will not wait for any particular unit to fill its quota of men, but will send the organizations at once as soon as they are ready.

Secretary Baker went, after 10 o'clock, to the Capitol to confer with Mr. Hay and urge the immediate passage of the joint resolution, under which the war department will be able to go ahead and make use of the militia beyond the border.

Another Report of Clash

Mexican Official Says He Is Informed United States Commander to Blame

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eliseo Arredondo, confidential agent of the Mexican government in Washington, is in receipt of the following dispatch from Senor Candido Aguilar, minister of foreign relations at Mexico City, instructing him as follows:

"Please bring to the attention of the department of state that an engagement occurred today at Carrizal, near Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua, between a United States force numbering about 200 men and a force of our government troops. During this engagement General Felix Gomez and several of our soldiers, as well as several Americans were killed. Our forces captured 17 prisoners and, according to a statement made by the interpreter who was acting as a guide for the United States troops, the commander of the latter is responsible for the engagement.

"Please make the proper representations to the department and say to the secretary of state that this government finds it difficult to understand how the above American troops, which took part in the engagement, should have been at Carrizal, a point on the Mexican Central railway a short distance from Ciudad Juarez, and rather far from the point alleged to be the base of the rest of the troops which entered Mexico by way of Columbus, New Mexico. Further details will follow."

New York War Police

Ten Thousand Officers Trained to Relieve Regulars in Coast Defenses

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the police department of New York city there are more than 10,000 men who have received such thorough training that they could relieve the regular army at the coast fortifications. To take the places of the policemen there are about 20,000 men available in the Citizens' Home Defense League, who have been drilling for several months.

The police have a large map of Manhattan and the Bronx on which are marked all vulnerable points. The home of every citizen who has a wireless apparatus and is willing to assist the authorities in transmitting messages is also marked. At police headquarters there is a radio station which can send messages 400 miles and receive them from five times that distance and which is at all times in communication with the government operators.

Americans Moving South

Carrizal Fight Laid to Defiance of Trevino's Instructions

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—General Pershing's defiance of the instructions given him by General Trevino to make no further advance into Mexico caused the battle at Carrizal station on the Mexican central railway, the war office announced today. The official statement reported that the battle took place on Sunday, June 18; that the American forces were moving southward when the engagement occurred; that they were driven back and 17 taken prisoners. Gen. Felix Gomez was fatally wounded.

Hostility Stirred Up

Anti-United States Literature Circulated in South America

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—An extensive anti-United States propaganda has been launched in South America by Mexican sympathizers. Former Argentine Congressman Palacio has accepted an offer to make a speaking tour against the United States. He is working directly under the auspices of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

The information bureau organized by General Carranza is circulating matter throughout Argentina and other South American states aiming to stir up hostility to the United States. The newspaper La Prenza this morning prints a declaration from Carranza's information agency that the United States regards Mexico as the first obstacle in her expansion southward. "The fate of Mexico is decisive for all Latin-America," the statement declares.

Argentine students are organizing a mass meeting to be held Monday to protest against American intervention.

Juarez Being Evacuated

EL PASO, Tex.—Juarez, the Mexican border town opposite El Paso, is being evacuated today. Before dawn two troop trains left Juarez for the south, together with Carranzista soldiers and many civilians. They were riding atop cars and hanging on the sides. It is expected that all soldiers, excepting possibly a small guard, will leave Juarez tonight.

Intervention Resolution

Senator Makes Inquiry With View to Introducing in House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Works today asked in the Senate what had become of his joint resolution introduced Jan. 14, authorizing intervention in Mexico. It had been referred to the foreign relations committee, he said, and not since heard form.

"I have been intent until now," said Senator Works, "to allow this resolution to remain without action, but the time has come when we should not leave the matter to the executive. If we are to intervene we should do so under a declaration of intention as to our purpose in so doing, so foreign governments shall know what we intend to do."

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, said his committee had not acted on the resolution and he could not predict what they would do.

Carranza Studies Note

First Chief and Cabinet Held Lengthy Private Session Yesterday

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—The text of the American note had not been made public at an early hour today. General Carranza and his cabinet studied the communication in a lengthy special session yesterday, denying themselves to all visitors. No formal statement was given out.

It was expected that a special train, carrying Americans to Veracruz, would depart some time today. It was learned, however, that many Americans are en route here from other places and cannot arrive in time. For that reason the train probably will be held another day. Officials declare positively there is no reason for the departure of Americans. They have promised that they will be protected under the same guarantees given all foreigners.

There were no further demonstrations in the capital last night. The city is calm.

Aeroplane Increase Voted

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Republican members of the House, who a month ago amended the naval bill to provide for an increase of $2,000,000 in the aeroplane appropriation, carried an amendment through the committee of the whole yesterday for a similar increase in the army bill. The increase from $1,222,100 to $3,222,100 would provide for an additional 200 machines.

Minority Leader Mann, who offered the amendment, declared the aviation service was in a deplorable state and should be built up immediately. Only two Democrats, Representatives Hurlbut and Beaks of Michigan, voted for it.

The House adopted without opposition an amendment providing that civil employees of the government who are called into service with the national guard shall be given their old positions when mustered out, but voted down a proposal to increase the pay of guardsmen from $15 to $20 a month during active service. Debate on the bill will continue today.

Marines to Protect Americans

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American marines will be landed in Mexico whenever there is occasion to protect American citizens, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels said, upon leaving the convention room of the National Editorial Association, before which he made an address, for the Brooklyn navy yard. "But there will be no promiscuous landing of marines there," he said. Secretary Daniels asserted that the call for more men in the navy did not indicate the calling out of volunteers and naval reserves "at the present time."

Mexicans Called to Service

EL PASO, Tex.—Placards were posted about Juarez Wednesday calling on all Mexicans to present themselves for possible military service. They bore the signature of Gen. Jacinto Trevino.

Obregon Said to Have Ordered Attack

EL PASO, Tex.—The statement that the Carranzista troops opened fire on the United States cavalry at Carrizal on War Minister Obregon's orders is unconfirmed. General Gonzales, commander at Juarez, is said to have announced today that he had received General Obregon's message to this effect.

Destroyer Ordered to Tampico

EASTPORT, Me.—The torpedo destroyer Fanning, which arrived here expecting to remain a week, was today ordered to Tampico, Mex.

The destroyer Spaulding and 20 others are expected tomorrow morning, some of which will also be sent to Mexican waters.

Waiting for Official Report

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—General Funston stated today that he would issue no new orders until he has received General Pershing's official report and is fully acquainted with the details of the battle at Carrizal.

Americans Leave Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—A special train carrying 150 Americans left for Veracruz this morning.

STATE MILITIA IN FRAMINGHAM AT ROUTINE WORK

(Continued from page one)

tions, drills, marches and maneuvers. Last night found about 5,700 officers and men already at Framingham. All the infantry commands have arrived and several field artillery units are due today, swelling the total by a number of hundreds.

The troops that have arrived here are divided as follows:

Regiment	Officers	Men	Recruits	Totals
Ninth	49	985	131	1,165
Eighth	50	1,122	256	1,428
Fifth	51	903	186	1,140
Second	53	927	370	1,350
Signal corps	8	163	..	171
Head'qtrs	8	..	..	8
Battery A	5	149	12	166
Battery B	5	164	40	209
Headqtrs Fld Art	5	24	..	29
Auxiliary units	..	..	..	500
Total				6,166

On the muster grounds are encamped the second, fifth, eighth and ninth regiments of infantry. The signal corps are at the Oakes farm, 1½ miles from the muster grounds on the road toward Worcester. Batteries A and B are at the Lawrence Farm, Framingham Center. The auxiliary units are scattered about on farms, practically all within two miles of here.

Col. John H. Sherburne of the field artillery left the camp this morning to meet the incoming batteries. Battery C. was supposed to have camped last night near Lincoln but today it was reported here that the troops must have lost their way. As a result Maj. R. K. Hale started out to find them. It was reported that batteries C, D, E and F are short of men. Col. Sherburne had Capt. John F. J. Herbert telephone to Worcester to have the recruits sent immediately to Framingham to join the commands.

This afternoon at 1:30 the second battalion of the second infantry, including companies F, I, L and M, in command of Maj. Albert G. Beckmann, left the camp grounds for a three-mile hike, wearing side arms and carrying rifles.

Maj. Charles A. Stevens of the first brigade, attached to the adjutant-general's department, arrived today with detailed orders from the State House. Col. Frank P. Williams, M. V. M., of Brookline was a visitor here today.

By tomorrow the work of mustering the men in as United States soldiers will be started, it is expected. Lieut.-Col. B. B. Buck, U. S. A., senior inspector-instructor of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, has been ordered to conduct this formality, and is designated the senior assistant mustering-in officer. He is to be assisted in this task by Capt. Ralph McCoy, fifth United States infantry; Capt. Robert Davis, United States field artillery; First Lieut. Benjamin E. Gray, sixteenth United States infantry, and Maj. James Hall, U. S. M. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buck today stated that the mustering in would be started as expeditiously as is possible. He is prevented from commencing today by the lack of the official papers from the headquarters of the United States department of the East at New York. These are now on the way here in charge of two mounted orderlies who are due today. In preparation for mustering in Lieutenant-Colonel Buck today is erecting his headquarters tent on the camp ground.

According to the chief mustering officer the men will be mustered in as follows: The company commander will call the roll in the presence of the colonel of the regiment and his staff. Each man will answer to his name. Then they will be sworn in by companies. After that the men will be given individual blanks containing the oath, which they must sign. It is expected that this task will be completed by Monday.

Brigadier-General Sweetser today said he had received official word from the war department at Washington that the equipment with which to bring the Massachusetts troops up to full war strength had left the depots at Philadelphia and other centers and was due at Framingham tomorrow or Saturday. This equipment consists of additional uniforms, shoes, leggings, campaign hats, rifles, belts, haversacks, canteens, water bottles, mess kits and the like.

Early this morning Maj. Harry G. Chase, commanding the signal corps, set his men at work completing the telephone, telegraph and wireless communication installations at the various camps. By noon he planned to have the camp in communication with Boston, the navy yard and Washington. This will permit the militia officers to receive their instructions by direct wire from either the headquarters of the militia at the State House or from the war department at Washington.

Now that the camp has been fairly established the men are left free to get in much needed practice at drilling and shooting. Both morning and afternoon drills and evening parade were on the schedule today. These exercises take place on the parade grounds and on adjacent fields.

The recruits were marched to regimental headquarters this forenoon, and were given talks on the duties of soldiers by the staff officers. Tonight the junior officers report to the regimental colonels' headquarters to be given instruction by the senior line officers.

Officers were dispatched in automobiles to make a thorough search of the country about Framingham to locate sites for rifle ranges. It is planned to give the men much practice with rifle, revolver and machine gun. The musicians, also, are getting in their practice, for this morning two from each company reported to the chief regimental trumpeter and marched to a secluded part of the camp for practice. The band masters had their commands in another part of the grounds going over the music for the parade tonight.

Next Tuesday, it is understood here the machine gun company attached to the second regiment from Springfield is to receive 25 motorcycles. This is the only motorcycle machine gun company in the state and is a novelty to the country. The fund for purchasing the motors was raised by subscription in Springfield.

Last Troops Leave Boston

Cavalry From Commonwealth Armory in Allston Leaves for Framingham

Departure of the four troops of cavalry from Commonwealth armory in Alston at 9 a. m. today was the final scene in Boston incidental to the mobilization of the state militia at Framingham. The only activities in the various armories today was the recruiting. Adjt.-Gen. Charles H. Cole has ordered several officers to remain at each armory, where they are making every effort to recruit their respective regiments to full war strength. Not until they have been thus augmented will they be acceptable to the war department for duty on the Mexican border.

Today the adjutant-general received reports concerning the recruiting in all parts of the state. He stated that 500 new men have been passed and are now waiting orders to proceed to Framingham. To recruit the entire first brigade to war strength, said the adjutant-general, requires 2200 more men. When these have been enlisted there will be a total of 9000 men mobilized in this state.

Offers of services continue to come in at the State House. Many former officers have tendered their service, but if accepted they will have to join the ranks as privates, there being no vacancies for officers. Among those who have offered to hold themselves available are Maj.-Gen. William H. Oakes, Lieut.-Col. Morton E. Cobb, Capts. John B. McKay, William H. Goff, Jr., H. W. Estey and F. L. Schuyler; Lieuts. H. B. Parker, Owen Merril, George A. Collins, George J. Cross and Sherman Miles. Lieutenant Miles is the son of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. He is a regular army officer, but wishes to take a field position with the Massachusetts militia, retaining at the same time his federal commission.

The six batteries of field artillery have until 5 o'clock tomorrow night, under yesterday's orders, to make camp at Framingham. Batteries A of Boston and B of Worcester, that got under way yesterday, have already reached camp. Battery C. of Lawrence is somewhere on the road.

It was learned today that each of the assembled officers and men of the second brigade will be mustered into the United States service. At first it had been thought that the higher officers would not be called on to take the federal oath, but the Washington orders ask for a brigade in command of a brigadier-general, and from Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding officer of the state's troops at the muster grounds, down to the new recruits, all will be mustered into the federal service.

Just when the Massachusetts forces will be called to go to the frontier still remains an uncertainty. Up to 10 a. m. the adjutant-general had received no intimation from Washington as to when the troops would be ordered from the commonwealth. The fact that the New England militia are so far away from Mexico is believed to be an influence preventing them from being the first called. Every day's delay, however, puts the local militiamen in proportionately better condition.

Horses for the mounted troops and for hauling the artillery and supply wagons is one of the most serious problems the militia is facing now. Gradually the animals are being rounded up, however. James J. Phelan of Hornblower & Weeks has given his personal bond for $30,000 for mounts to be picked from the 1600 now held for oversea shipment at the Union market stockyards, Watertown.

Charles L. Burrill, state treasurer, has received a letter from the National Shawmut Bank offering $1,000,000 at any rate and also an offer from the Charlestown Trust Company of $40,000, which is the loan limit, at any rate as an emergency fund for calling out the state militia.

The Massachusetts and Rhode Island state executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. is completing plans for furnishing the soldiers at Framingham with the usual tent facilities for reading, writing letters, games, entertainments, meetings, etc. Men of experience will have charge of the equipment to be assembled there. The Boston branch of the army association and the navy branch in Charlestown will send part of their staffs and a number of other experienced secretaries have volunteered to help in the camp. If the men remain long, adequate equipment and supplies will be furnished for all of the men assembled there and talking machines and motion pictures will be supplied, as well as entertaining and informing talks by practical men.

On Monday, at the first call, the resources of the Y. M. C. A. were placed at the disposal of the adjutant-general by the state secretary, and Wednesday noon a special meeting of the state committee was held at the Boston City Club, and State Secretary Hearne was given authority to complete arrangements for carrying forward the work while the men remain at Framingham. A special subcommittee consisting of Herbert M. Clinton, Arthur S. Johnson, Waldo E. Pratt and Franklin P. Shumway, was appointed to have general charge of this enterprise. Packages of illustrated magazines, sent by parcel post to the Y. M. C. A. tent, Framingham, Mass., will be made use of promptly until the men start for the Mexican border, and will be of value to the committee.

The executive committee of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, Massachusetts branch for women, has voted to establish a canteen in the soldiers' camp at Framingham and to provide the men with "comfort kits." A committee was appointed to take charge of this work.

Cambridge women met at city hall last night and made plans for raising

$1200 for presenting to the eighth regiment a new field kitchen equipment.

The adjutant-general expressed his appreciation of the enthusiastic manner in which Mayor Curley led the crowds that gathered at city hall for yesterday's parade of the Boston troops en route to Framingham.

Though Mayor Curley offered sprigs of green to the members of the ninth regiment who participated in yesterday's militia parade in Boston, the men marched without them. Col. Edward L. Logan explained that the regulations did not permit such decorations, though the ninth wore the sprigs at the time of the Spanish war. The colonel also said that he appreciated the mayor's kindly interest in the ninth, of which he is an associate member. Colonel Logan said: "This regiment is primarily composed of men of Irish descent, but we are not at this time hyphenated Americans."

The first corps of cadets are to go into summer camp near Framingham for 14 days beginning July 8. The mobilization of the militia at Framingham caused Lieut.-Col. Franklin L. Joy, commanding, to change his plans for camping next month near Dennis, Cape Cod.

Numerous business firms have announced that they will pay their employees their regular salaries while on militia duty, or at least for a certain definite period. Among the announcements of this character today are the following: Gillette Safety Razor Company, R. E. Taylor Corporation, General Electric Company of Lynn, Lee, Higginson Company.

President James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine railroad, in a statement to the employees of the railroad this afternoon said: "The Boston & Maine will hold open the positions of all men, members of the militia, who have been ordered for duty. These men will receive full pay for the balance of the present month and as soon as full information is received as to the number of men involved, consideration will be given to continuing at least a portion of their salaries while in active service."

Activity on the part of the American Red Cross Society has already begun in connection with the calling out of the militia of all the states. About noon today a telegram from Washington headquarters of the organization informed the local members of the organization what their duties would be.

"The Red Cross are making plans for two lines of work," it said, "in connection with the sending of the national guard to the Mexican border. First: they will have charge of the collection, forwarding and distribution of supplies for troops in camps, and, second, they will give aid to the families of guardsmen."

The message was signed by Ernest P. Bicknell, secretary of the national society.

According to members of the Boston branch of the association, there will be plenty of work for all who are willing to help. Volunteers who can sew, or tie up a bundle are urgently needed now, and are requested to apply at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Red Cross, 687 Boylston street.

History of Muster Ground

Framingham Camp Acquired by the State More Than 40 Years Ago

Framingham camp, the muster grounds of Massachusetts volunteer militia for more than 40 years, where the men of the militia assembled from throughout the state to be mustered into the United States service at the time of the Spanish-American war, is again the scene of an encampment of the citizen soldiery of the commonwealth.

As the militia of Massachusetts has its history, even so has this old muster field and camp grounds a story that is more than interesting—a history which begins even before the vote of the Massachusetts Legislature provided for its purchase.

Where today about 6000 soldiers are encamped, awaiting orders to proceed to the Mexican border, there were in the year 1870 half a dozen or more individual pastures, divided by stone walls and littered with boulders. There were 97 acres of cleared land, with a somewhat hilly section and some bog or marsh land. This was the place chosen for the state camp site and mustering grounds of the troops of the organized militia of Massachusetts, and it has proven a wise one. The land has been leveled to a great extent, the stone walls removed and even a part of the low land filled in. Today the soil is of an almost sandy texture, carrying off moisture immediately, and the location is considered one of the most ideal in the section for the purpose for which it is used.

In the summer of 1910 the last encampment of any body of the Massachusetts volunteer militia was broken at the Framingham grounds. Since that time maneuvers have been substituted for encampments and for six years, because of the need of larger fields for the movement and camps of the great bodies of soldiers taking part, the old muster field has been deserted. Now, however, it again resounds with the orders of the drill sergeant and the call of the bugle. And the officers and men, those who knew the fields and forests of the neighborhood in its former days, are glad of the return—glad because it seems to them like home.

In the year 1870 the arsenal of the state was located in Cambridge. There had been much discussion concerning the need of an adequate muster field and camp grounds for the militia for some time, but no action was taken until in this year, Maj.-Gen. James A. Cunningham, adjutant-general, in his report for the year recommended that the arsenal be sold and land purchased which should be better fitted for a camp ground. There he said a new arsenal could be constructed.

Still no action was taken by the Legislature, though every prominent military man in the commonwealth was interested in the matter. For a second time, in his report for the year 1871, the adjutant-general made his recommendation, and in 1872 the subject was taken up by Gov. William B. Washburn in his inaugural address, in which he recommended that a permanent camp ground be provided for the militia, as such action would save a large part of the expense incurred by hiring land for state camps and transporting camp equipment.

This brought matters to the fore and secured from the bodies of the Legislature immediate action. Within the same year the bill which authorized the purchase of a site had passed both houses and received the approval of the Governor. It read:

"The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, may purchase in behalf of the commonwealth not exceeding 200 acres of land, at a cost of not more than $15,000, to be held and used as a camp for military organizations of the state, and may cause the same to be properly graded and fenced and suitable buildings to be erected thereon for the storage and safe keeping of military property; provided the cost of buildings, grading and fencing shall not exceed the sum of $20,000."

This act took place upon its passage. Here, then, was a new job for the members of the committee on military affairs of the Governor's council, and they got busy at once examining land in many parts of the state, but having difficulty in locating any site they could agree upon as suitable for the proposed militia camp. They then asked that the matter be referred to the next council. But before the new council came into office the committee reported the Framingham land favorably and recommended that it be purchased on April 30, 1873. One small owner of land in the sector chosen by the committee refusing to sell, his land was condemned, and the first portion of the present camp bought for $14,638 by the state. Later in the same year additional land was purchased at a cost of $2115, and a survey showed that the total measured 124 8-9 acres.

Within four months of its purchase the camp was ushered into service. Under the command of Brigadier-General Isaac S. Burrill, the first brigade, made up of the first and third infantry, the first battalion of artillery and the first and second batallions of infantry, went into camp for five days on Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1873.

Thus, without pomp or ceremony, with no other exercises than the parade of the troops on to the grounds and the pitching of their tents, the Framingham camp was dedicated and inaugurated.

The site is located one mile east of Framingham on the road to Saxonville. Way back in its history, in the records of the camp, there is praise for the "several springs of excellent water" located within its boundaries. This water has today been piped through the "streets" of the camp and about the grounds where it will be appreciated now just as much as it was in the earlier days of the site. The plumbing, however, is not sufficient to care for the needs of the present camp, the largest in the history of the grounds, so that more is being put in on rush order.

For some time little or nothing was done to clear up or fill in the land, or erect the buildings, provided for in the legislative act permitting the purchase of the land. The first structure put up on the land was that of the arsenal, built in 1873, at a cost of $17,200. To quote Capt. Luke R. Landy, first custodian of the Framingham camp, on the subject of the arsenal, he said in one of his reports: "The arsenal is a massive looking building of brick, two and one half stories high, with a seven-foot cellar. It was originally intended for a storehouse and arsenal; it would do very well for some kind of storage, but is not adapted to the requirements of an arsenal."

So, with this one building as a starter, the structures have increased in number until now there are 83 in the group, most of them built since 1883. Few, however, are of very recent years.

When first built the arsenal was used to store almost everything, but camp equipage and militia supplies are about all that find their way under its roof today.

In 1875 the superintendent's house, the headquarters stables, a small guard house and a cook house for brigade headquarters were built. The magazine and storehouse west of the arsenal were put up in 1877.

To again quote Captain Landy's reports: "These buildings, like the arsenal and house, were faulty in construction, and later on required repairs to put them in good condition. The magazine is of brick with thin walls, having a wooden annex where cartridges are made." In 1881 a new guard house was erected in the center of the camp.

The camp is in a well located section, 21 miles from Boston, and can be reached not only by train, but by trolley, which passes along the north border of the camp on the Worcester turnpike. There will be many visitors in the village during the week, it is expected, and though drilling with all their might and subject to all the routine duties and rules of camp the boys will enjoy themselves fully.

Until this present moving of troops, the trolley had almost always been used by the militia when going into encampment for the two weeks or more each summer. No use could be made of the Worcester line, however, because of the fact that the war department does not recognize this as a means of travel.

Plans for Aid Promoted

Various Cities and Towns Take Steps to Relieve Soldiers' Families

That conditions in the homes of the families of militiamen who have been called to the service of the United States may continue as though the men were still present and providing for the needs of their wives and children, many funds and benefit collections have already been started by various organizations in many cities of the state where troops have been ordered forth.

In comparison with the soldier of other nations the United States men do not show up very favorably with respect to allowance for dependents. Great Britain and Canada, besides paying their men $1.10 a day provide for an allotment of $20 a month to the wife of each soldier and an additional sum for each child. The American "Tommy" when in the service of the national government collects his 50 cents a day as a private and there the nation permits its responsibility to end.

As yet there is no organized movement in Massachusetts to form a fund for the benefit of the persons dependent upon the men and boys called out with the militia, but each city and town has organized its own provisional collection to benefit the relatives of the militiamen from its locality. In Boston, one of the largest funds was started by Mayor James M. Curley, who contributed $100 to a fund which is to benefit not only the families but the men themselves. The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a special committee to follow the work of caring for those who must stay behind; Electrical Workers Union 103, will care for all its members and their families who are enlisted in the militia, and Somerville has already a fund of $700, donated by charitable residents of that section, and in the possession of Mayor Cliff.

Lynn has organized a committee to see that the relatives dependent upon members of the militia are cared for in their absence. This committee is headed by Mayor George H. Newhall, and is but one of many being formed throughout the commonwealth. On Friday night there will be a meeting in Malden under the auspices of the Malden Rifles Association, with Mayor Blodgett present, to discuss plans for aiding such families as need it.

Enlisting Still Continues

Fully 600 Men Taken Into Service Since Mobilization Call Came

While the boys in khaki are miles away in camp at the Framingham muster grounds, recruiting for their ranks and into the ranks of the regular army, navy and marine corps is going on apace in the city.

Fully 600 men have been taken into the militia through volunteer enlistment since the orders for mobilization and to recruit the companies to war strength were received Monday.

This morning Sergeant Doherty of the marine corps recruiting station, 22 Tremont row, declared that the marines will send to their training camp on Saturday, more men than have been shipped from Boston in many months. Between 20 and 30 applicants for enlistment put in an appearance at the marine office yesterday, and according to the sergeant, a number of them were accepted. These results are believed to have been brought about to a certain extent by the automobile trips made by the recruiting officers about Boston and vicinity within the past few days. The auto will make two more trips this week, going to Everett this evening and to Cambridge tomorrow.

Even the navy reports that business in recruits is picking up. It was said at the naval station early today that they are getting their share of the recruits and a very good class of men. The reports of naval action with regard to the Mexican situation brought a large number of applicants to the office yesterday.

The army office is still rushed. It has enlisted 16 men in the past three days, or more than double the average enlistments.

Many applications were made for enlistment at the office of the adjutant-general yesterday afternoon and this morning. Several former militiamen, by telephone, telegraph and in person, made their pleas to be permitted to serve again with their regiments. Miss Louise R. Stanwood of Manchester, representing the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage branch of the White Cross, applied and offered her services directly to Adjutant-General Cole.

Militia Takes Teachers

Several Instructors and Pupils of Boston Schools at Framingham

Fortunately for the schools the call for militia came at a time when the departure of teachers and pupils would least be felt. Several weeks ago Lieut.-Col. George H. Benyon, instructor of military drill, was assigned to special work in connection with the Mexican situation and was obliged to give up his school duties. Charles A. Ranlett, assistant instructor in military drill, has answered the call. From his place on the official staff, School Committeeman Dr. Frederick L. Bogan has assumed his place as major of the ninth regiment.

Others who have left for Framingham are: Alexander Sullivan, chief accountant in the office of the business agent; Warren E. Robinson, instructor in science and history at the public Latin school, and three of the students, Everett H. Jenkins, Mark E. Smith and Charles Berry; Thomas J. Sullivan, instructor in Spanish at the English high school, and a number of the students, probably 10 of them.

James J. McKendry of the graduating class of the Mechanic Arts high school has been given leave of absence over graduation and will then go into camp. A third-year student of the school, Richard Fassnacht, left the school several days ago in response to the call.

At the Hyde Park high school a teacher, Charles Crossett, has left with the militia, and also John A. O'Keefe, submaster in the Quincy district.

Militia Moved on Time

Quartermaster Compliments Railroads for Work in Transporting Troops

Maj. H. Bert Knowles, attached to the quartermaster's department, who worked out the train movements by which four regiments of infantry were transported from mobilization points all over the state to Framingham in a few hours yesterday, today paid the railroads a compliment for their cooperation in the work of troop transportation.

C. F. Gourley of the Boston & Maine, C. F. Palmer of the Boston & Albany and J. R. Hebblethwaite of the New Haven, who is also a sergeant of the quartermasters corps, worked with Major Knowles and in this way enabled the department to effect its plans expeditiously.

Major Knowles said this noon that the troops were moved yesterday within schedule time and that the only delays recorded were those on account of the blocking of the tracks by civilian friends and relatives of the soldiers who crowded to the station to bid them good-bye.

There were 95 coaches, four combination coach and baggage cars and 25 baggage cars used for the transportation of the men from local mobilization points to Framingham. Some of these cars were attached to regular trains but most of them comprised the 15 special military trains that did the most of the work. The first train moved out of Adams stations at 6:18 yesterday morning and the last train reached Framingham at 3:31 yesterday afternoon.

Recruits of the various regiments will be sent to Framingham from now on by way of regular trains.

The problem of moving the troops from Framingham to a point outside the state has already been worked out, although this is a task that will devolve upon the United States army officers after the men are mustered in.

The men can be moved to Texas by rail or transport, but the general opinion seems to be that on account of the proper transport facilities the movement in the eventuality of a call to the border is likely to be over the railroad.

Recruited to full war strength, a regiment of infantry requires cars sufficient to make up a train a full mile long for the transportation of men and equipment.

In moving the men from Framingham over the rails, the government would probably use all three railroads, going over the Boston & Albany to Albany, the New Haven to Poughkeepsie bridge and the Boston & Maine, Fitchburg division, to Rotterdam junction.

Salem Battalion Off

Mayor Benson Reviews Soldiers as They Start Over Road for Camp

SALEM, Mass.—At 2:30 p. m. today the second battalion attached to the first regiment of field artillery left this city bound for Framingham, going over the road. Early in the afternoon they broke camp at Forest River park and were escorted into the city by the members of the Salem Cadet Veteran Association, Capt. Reubin Ropes in command, and headed by the Salem cadet band.

At city hall the battalion was reviewed by Mayor H. D. Benson. The detachment then proceeded to Peabody and Lynnfield, where it camps tonight. Tomorrow it continues its march, camping again at night. It expects to reach the muster grounds at Framingham Saturday. The command consisted of 450 men, 350 horses, 12 field pieces, etc. It was delayed in starting by a lack of horses to haul its equipment.

Anti-War League Petition

National House Urged to Move Immediate Withdrawal of Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative Meyer London of New York, Socialist, filed in the House a petition of 1180 names from the Greater New York division of the Anti-War League of America, asking immediate withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

"The presence of our soldiers on the soil of our sister republic carries with it the terrible menace of an almost inevitable war between the two nations," the petition reads. "To avoid repetition of the European carnage and devastation on this continent we urge the federal Legislature and the President to withdraw our troops from Mexico. Such action alone will at this critical period in our history be the only preventative against war."

Governor McCall's Escort

Troop A, locally known as the National Lancers, escorted Governor McCall to the Harvard yard today. Through a misunderstanding the Governor was met at Central square, Cambridge, rather than at the State House. Therefore the escort duty was brief. The cavalry also made this annual duty a part of its march from Commonwealth armory to Framingham, joining the assembled state militia there.

Today was the second time in history of the old custom of escorting the Governor to the Harvard yard that the lancers were in service uniform. The previous occasion was in 1898 when Governor Wolcott was escorted by the cavalry when it was on its way to Framingham en route to participate in the Spanish war. Ordinarily the lancers are clad in scarlet coats, with waving plumes and flashing sabres. Today they had on their olive-gray uniforms and were minus the plumes and swords, being clad in heavy marching equipment.

ALUMNI GIVES RECEPTION

The Massachusetts Normal Art School Alumni Association tendered a reception to the graduates in the assembly hall of the school yesterday afternoon. Informal addresses were made by Raymond W. Perry, president of the association, and Mrs. Emma A. Hopkins, vice-president.

AGREEMENT ON STREETS SAID TO BE POSSIBLE

Some City Hall Officials Believe Mayor and Council Will Reach Settlement of the Issues Arising Between Them

Possibility of arriving at some common ground on which the mayor and council can settle their dispute as to which streets shall first be paved this year with the $253,802 asked in two appropriation bills is considered not altogether remote in some quarters at city hall. The mayor's anxiety that some paving shall be done this year and a like feeling on the part of the councilmen is one actuating cause. The other is that they know the taxpayers and voters of Boston are looking to them for results instead of promises.

Mayor Curley's rejection last night of the bids for paving Moraine, Halifax and Bardwell streets and Parkton and Dunster roads because the finance commission showed that the specifications on which the contractors had competed was not open to all sorts of asphaltic paving material on equal terms is regarded today at city hall as a hopeful indication of an eventual agreement between the mayor and council which will result in the paving of several more streets this year.

It is known that Commissioner Murphy believed tahat a mistake had been made in the manner in which the bids had been advertised for the work on the five streets in Jamaica Plain. The commissioner believed that bituminous concretes of all makes should be allowed to compete on equal terms, and when he found that the specifications called for two inches of bitulithic, the patented paving material, to compete against three inches of "topeka" or the unpatented form of bituminous concrete, he was quietly emphatic that a mistake had been made. In this the mayor has agreed, and Boston citizens today see the mayor, finance commission and the commissioner of public works agreeing on the proposition that this city shall have hereafter the widest competition for street paving.

The mayor directed Commissioner Murphy last night to have new specifications drawn up for the paving of the five Jamaica Plain streets. The specifications were first questioned in the city council by Councilor Storrow.

The finance commission reported that instead of six-inch base and a three-inch "topeka" wearing surface, the streets should be paved with a four-inch base and a two-inch "topeka" wearing surface, and these will be called for in the new specifications. On the old specifications the lowest bid was submitted by the Central Construction Company, of which James P. Timility is president.

The mayor, in his statement to Commissioner Murphy, said: "I have read the recommendations of both the finance commission and your engineers in regard to the paving of Dunster road, Parkton road, Moraine street, Halifax street, Bardwell street. Despite the recommendations of your engineers I believe that the specifications as drawn, and upon which bids were invited, should be rejected and new bids advertised for, specifying a four-inch concrete base instead of a six-inch base and a two-inch Topeka surface instead of a three-inch."

The mayor also took an advanced stand yesterday against the practice of permitting Boston streets to be cut open at the pleasure of anyone who would apply for a permit. Time and again in the past two years has the mayor protested against the laxity prevailing in the street permit office of the department of public works in the matter of regulating street openings. Yesterday Mr. Curley determined that he would take charge himself at a certain point in these questions. He wrote to Commissioner Murphy:

"In the future, when applications are made for opening of public streets covering an area larger than 25 yards in length, I desire that the same be forwarded to me for approval before permit is finally issued.

"In my opinion a most necessary step in the matter of economy, in the protection of street surface, would be possible, if the various individuals or corporations making street openings, experienced greater difficulty in securing permits.

"I am strongly of the belief that with a little planning, and occasional conferences with the engineers of your department, it should be possible to require the individual or corporation seeking permits for street openings to file applications and make necessary openings prior to final street construction by your department."

The work of repairing Columbia road is proceeding. James Doherty, the official contractor, has secured the services of the Warren Brothers, the owners of the bitulithic paving material with which Columbia road was paved two years ago and the twenty or thirty unsightly holes left by the gas and electric light companies after digging trenches for pipes and wires are being filled, a concrete macadam base renewed and the mended places resurfaced with bitulithic pavement, this restoring the road to its original condition which Capt. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation department has declared to be the best highway in Massachusetts.

NEW VERNON GAS WELL

VERNON, Tex.—The Producers Company brought in a gas well southeast of Vernon June 12, with a daily production of 25,000,000 cubic feet, says a Dallas News special. The well is on the Waggoner ranch and is the second to be brought in recently.

MILK DEALERS IN ONTARIO WARNED

WINDSOR, Ont.—Local milk dealers and dairymen who insist upon charging their patrons 10 cents a quart for milk and in some instances 12 cents will find themselves in trouble with the government before long, says the Toronto Mail and Empire.

A communication received by Mayor Jackson from the Hon. T. W. Carruthers, minister of labor, is to the effect that "unless it can be shown that there are good and sufficient reasons why milk in Windsor should bring a higher price than in any other place in the province, it will be necessary under the war measures act to compel dealers to reduce their price whether they are willing to do so or not."

CANAL BASIN OPPOSED

President August Belmont of the Cape Cod Canal Company conferred at the State House yesterday with the harbor and land commissioners and the public service commissioners, opposing the proposal that a basin between the Bourne highway and the railway bridge be made to retard the flow through the canal and reduce the chance of injury to the drawbridge. The solution of the problem of the current in the canal and that of a closed or open drawbridge has been sought by both boards for years. Present at the conference besides Mr. Belmont and the joint board was Frank S. Farnham, counsel for the New Haven railroad, who did not oppose the construction of the basin, but was not prepared to advocate it.

INJUNCTION IS SOUGHT

In the superior court yesterday the A. T. Stearns Lumber Company asked for an order restraining Augustus J. Howlett and others, officers and members of the Carpenters District Council, the Building Trades Council and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners from combining and conspiring to injure its business. The company has a large wood working mill and runs an open shop.

LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI ELECTS

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States supreme court was re-elected president and Justice Louis D. Brandeis was made vice-president by the Harvard Law School Alumni Association yesterday. Justice John Wilkes Hammond of the Massachusetts supreme court presided. A luncheon at the Harvard Union followed, at which the speakers were James Jens, Prof. I. Westengard, Prof. Austin W. Scott and Dean D. Roscoe Pound of the law school.

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SUMMER CHANGE OF ADDRESS

¶ Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with The Christian Science Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city.

Send notice to CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

DEGREES GIVEN TO HARVARD MEN IN THE STADIUM

Graduating Students Receive Letters While Other Honors and Distinctions Are Conferred by Cambridge Institution

Following are the lists of degrees awarded at Harvard today, and the honors and other distinctions conferred:

HONORS AND OTHER DISTINCTIONS

DEGREES WITH DISTINCTION

IN BIOLOGY

Magna cum Laude

E. F. Adolph.

IN CHEMISTRY

Cum Laude

P. Aronson. G. H. Priest.
E. A. Le Roy, Jr. T. Sherman.
J. M. Looney.

Magna cum Laude

A. M. Caplan. M. W. Levy.
C. H. Classen. L. Wald.

Summa cum Laude

L. P. Hammett.

IN THE CLASSICS

Cum Laude

E. F. McKay.

Magna cum Laude

F. J. O'Brien, Jr.

Summa cum Laude

S. B. Smith.

IN ECONOMICS

Cum Laude

H. H. Gorman. A. P. Little.
S. Lehaymer, Jr.

Magna cum Laude

P. P. Cohen. W. Goettling.

Suma cum Laude

C. Laporte.

IN ENGINEERING SCIENCES

Cum Laude

R. Bruce. A. Haertlein.
B. Carpenter, Jr. S. L. Kuhn.
J. R. Coffin. H. L. Nash.

Magna cum Laude

H. H. Carpenter. S. Sewall.

IN ENGLISH

Cum Laude

A. L. Cleveland. J. R. D. Passos, Jr.
L. A. Morgan.

Magna cum Laude

J. D. Austin. L. Lorenz.
B. S. T. Goldberg. H. B. Norris.
C. H. Jacobs. P. H. Roberts.

Summa cum Laude

E. C. Ehrensperger. K. B. Murdock.
C. Laporte.

IN FINE ARTS

Cum Laude

W. S. Vaughan.

Magna cum Laude

F. S. Allen. H. F. Weston.

IN FRENCH AND OTHER ROMANCE LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES

Cum Laude

G. A. Cummings. J. L. Phelon.
P. H. Early. G. C. Wood.

Magna cum Laude

A. N. Colton. J. R. Watkins.

IN GEOLOGY

Magna cum Laude

Le Baron R. Briggs, Jr.

IN GOVERNMENT

Cum Laude

E. Adlow. R. G. Richards.
J. E. Farley.

Magna cum Laude

P. Bradley.

IN HISTORY

Cum Laude

R. E. Carter. R. H. Norweb.
L. B. Hook. D. H. Stanley.
W. E. Nash.

Magna cum Laude

W. E. McCurdy. L. D. Steefel.
R. W. Nelson.

IN LITERATURE

Especially Greek and English

Summa cum Laude

A. K. Small.

Especially Latin and English

Cum Laude

A. G. Aldis.

Magna cum Laude

H. B. Norris.

Especially Latin and French

Suma cum Laude

P. M. Copp.

IN MATHEMATICS

Cum Laude

H. L. F. Kreger. S. C. Snow.
A. I. Richardson. J. J. Sullivan, Jr.
R. R. Rowe. E. P. Warner.

Magna cum Laude

P. B. Boyd. D. P. Perry.
J. E. Hoskins.

Summa cum Laude

J. L. Walsh.

IN PHILOSOPHY

Cum Laude

P. B. Davidson.

Magna cum Laude

H. S. Finkel. H. Goodman.

IN PHILOSOPHY AND ECONOMICS

Cum Laude

A. C. Binder. N. M. Friedmann.

Magna cum Laude

H. Fels.

IN PHYSICS

Cum Laude

R. V. Kleinschmidt. L. C. Roberts.
E. H. Kreimer.

Summa cum Laude

R. W. Chesnut.

M. B. A. with Distinction

H. H. Farquhar, A.B. (Univ. of Michigan) 1915.
W. J. Keyes, A.B. (Yale Univ.) 1914.
W. A. Sleeper, A.B. (Amherst Coll.) 1909.

SECOND-YEAR HONORS

In the Classics

H. J. Leon, highest honors.

FINAL HONORS

In the Classics

T. L. Kennedy, A.M., honors.
F. J. O'Brien, Jr., honors.
S. B. Smith, highest honors.

In English

J. D. Austin, honors.
C. H. Jacobs, honors.
L. Lorenz, honors.
H. B. Norris, honors.
P. H. Roberts, honors.
E. C. Ehrensperger, highest honors.
C. Laporte, highest honors.
K. B. Murdock, highest honors.

In Literature

Especially Greek and English

A. K. Small, highest honors.

Especially Latin and English

H. B. Norris, honors.

Especially Latin and French

P. M. Copp, highest honors.

In French and other Romances Languages and Literatures

J. R. Watkins, highest honors.

In Mathematics

J. L. Walsh, highest honors.

Degrees were awarded as follows:

BACHELOR OF ARTS

E. L. Ach. P. B. Kurtz.
P. A. y Campos. A. G. Laird.
E. G. Allan. G. Lamont.
W. B. Almeda. J. E. Lancaster.
S. C. Almy. M. Lavetts.
M. Amory, Jr. R. B. Leonard.
Harold Amory. C. Levin.
H. R. Anderson. F. T. Lloyd.
M. B. Andrus. G. P. Loomis.
W. D. Arnold. D. M. Lord, Jr.
Philip Aronson. D. Loring, Jr.
W. H. Babbitt. T. A. Lothrop.
H. J. Babcock. C. C. Lund.
R. F. Babcock. A. T. Lyman, Jr.
R. C. Bacon. G. H. Lyman, Jr.
C. H. Baesler. B. T. McCarter.
J. C. Baldwin. F. W. McCarthy.
R. P. Baldwin. G. A. McCook.
H. S. Barnes. J. H. McDonough.
E. H. Bashor. C. D. McDuffie.
C. T. Bates. W. M. McKim.
G. F. Beal. S. B. McKinley.
H. T. Bean. G. A. McKinlock, Jr.
J. O. Beebe. E. W. Mahan.
S. N. Behrman. B. M. Manesse.
Amos Belden, Jr. H. F. Mann.
S. L. Bergheim. E. A. Manning.
Saul Berman. L. P. Mansfield.
A. S. Bhandarkar. J. C. Merriam.
Alex. Biddle. M. B. Metcalf, Jr.
J. L. Bigelow. H. S. Middendorf.
W. J. Bingham. J. W. Middendorf, Jr.
C. W. Birch. L. MacL. Middlemas.
E. L. Black. J. L. Miller.
K. B. Bond. J. W. Miller.
W. C. Boyden, Jr. W. R. Miller.
W. M. Boyden. D. Moffat.
H. H. Brodeur. W. L. Monro, Jr.
G. M. Browne. D. P. Morgan, Jr.
F. M. Bullard. S. W. Morgan.
W. R. Bullard. I. G. Moses.
J. N. Burk. S. E. Nash.
S. G. Burroughs. C. Nemser.
F. W. Busk. H. Nichols.
F. C. Carleton. H. G. Nichols.
L. S. Chichester. M. J. O'Brien.
H. R. Clapp. J. F. O'Day.
C. S. Clark. E. E. O'Neil.
Lincoln Clark. E. B. Packard.
W. A. Clark, Jr. W. C. Packard.
F. P. Clement, Jr. P. S. Page.
R. Coggeshall. M. Park.
W. S. Coggin. K. B. G. Parson.
L. W. Coleman. F. L. Parsons.
F. P. Coolidge. W. P. Partridge.
G. Courtney. C. C. Patterson, Jr.
W. D. Crane. D. W. Patterson.
L. T. Cribben. A. S. Peabody.
J. J. Cronin. T. R. Pennypacker.
E. Cunningham, Jr. F. H. Pike.
P. A. Day. E. S. Pratt.
W. W. Demelman. C. A. Priest.
F. R. Devereux. J. G. Prout.
L. W. Devereux. J. P. Putnam, Jr.
H. B. Dine. A. M. Reed.
R. M. Dinsmore. O. G. Ricketson, Jr.
A. Dixon, 3d. S. A. Robinson.
J. A. Doherty. W. L. Robinson.
A. F. Doty. W. Rollins.
W. L. Downes. W. H. Rope.
W. Edgar. H. Rosenberg.
A. S. Ellenberger. L. Rubin.
E. R. Ellis, Jr. G. G. Russell.
W. K. B. Emerson, Jr. E. R. Rutter.
E. S. Emery, Jr. H. Sahlman.
G. G. Emmons. S. Saresky.
W. F. Enright. H. R. Sauers.
W. J. Falvey. H. A. Scranton.
J. D. Filley, Jr. R. C. Seamans.
H. W. Flagg. W. Sears.
E. F. Folley. J. K. Selden.
E. H. Foreman. F. C. Seymour.
H. Forman. H. H. Shaw.
J. S. Forrester, Jr. W. F. Sheehan.
D. Foster. J. B. Shoban.
S. M. Foster. C. B. Sloane.
J. T. French. R. L. Small.
J. J. Fremming. H. F. Smith.
F. G. Fripp. F. E. Snell.
C. B. Gardiner. E. W. Soucy.
K. A. Gardner. R. S. Spooner.
Wm. Gates, Jr. H. D. Stevens.
J. A. Gault, Jr. R. H. Stiles.
C. H. Gendron. E. M. Strachley.
F. W. Gilcreas. G. F. Talbot.
W. H. Glennon. M. F. Talbot.
H. Goodspeed. J. Talcott, Jr.
W. A. Gordon. M. Taylor.
A. L. Gresley. G. A. Thayer, 3d.
T. R. Greer. E. B. Thomas.
C. E. Griffin. H. M. Thurston.
H. C. Gruwell. E. L. Tiffany
E. M. Guild. E. M. Townsend, Jr.
O. A. Gundlach. C. A. Trafford, Jr.
E. E. Hagler, Jr. R. G. Turner.
Standish Hall. W. W. Tuttle.
John Harper. R. T. Twitchell.
W. C. Harrington. J. P. Vaccaro.
S. A. Hartwell, Jr. A. W. Vinal.
G. G. Haydock. I. E. Vitkin.
F. L. Hayes, Jr. J. H. Volkmann.
A. J. R. Helmus. E. M. Wanamaker.
P. A. Hill. S. H. Wardwell.
H. D. Holmes. J. Watchmaker.
H. K. Holmes. J. M. Waterman.
E. Holt. D. C. Watson.
H. M. Huggan. T. S. S. Wei.
G. H. Hughes. W. W. Weld.
H. B. Hull. J. B. Wently.
H. D. Hunt. F. W. Wheeler.
W. P. Hunt. L. Wheeler.
F. J. Hurley. T. M. Whidden.
F. van S. Hyde. P. D. Whipple.
D. H. Ingram. R. T. Whistler.
D. R. James. H. J. Whitehill.
C. H. Jameson. R. A. Whiting.
J. A. Jeffries. F. S. Whitlock.
R. Johnson. F. H. L. Whitmarsh.
H. S. Joyce. D. H. Whittemore.
D. E. Judd. H. S. Wiggin.
A. L. Kallen. C. Wilder.
B. Kaplan. E. C. Wilkins.
A. B. D. de Kay. F. A. Williams.
A. V. Keene. R. C. Williams.
C. H. Kendall. D. B. Wilson.
C. E. Kennedy. W. B. B. Wilson.
G. T. King. R. Wood.
A. F. Kingman. R. W. Wood, Jr.
S. T. Knott. E. K. Woodman.
J. A. Kuder. E. F. Woodruff.
R. Kuhn, Jr.

A.B. cum Laude

W. Blanchard. H. H. Nugent.
A. B. Carey. M. Petersen.
C. B. Chrisman. W. S. Putnam.
N. B. Clark. P. H. Raymond.
H. L. M. Cole. P. F. Reniers.
E. R. Collier. L. G. Richards.
F. J. Crehan. P. C. Rodgers.
L. Curtis, 2d. Daniel Sagor.
R. C. Curtis. F. B. Sargent.
R. Cutler. H. Shapiro.
P. S. Davison. P. Slepian.
F. P. Donohue. P. D. Stevens.
L. R. Edminster. B. C. Van Tine.
E. S. Esty. J. Wooldredge.
E. P. Ettenheim. J. H. Zimmerman.
W. B. Feiga. H. H. Gorman.
E. T. Feinberg. A. Haertlein.
C. F. Finberg. L. B. Hook.
H. E. Friedman. R. V. Kleinschmidt.
K. E. Fuller. H. L. F. Kreger.
G. E. W. Gayler. E. H. Kreimer.
M. M. Glick. S. L. Kuhn.
H. Goldberger. S. Lehmayer, Jr.
W. W. Gross. E. A. LeRoy, Jr.
W. A. Hermanson. A. P. Little.
J. G. Heyburn. E. F. McKay.
W. B. Kahn. H. L. Nash.
S. L. Kaplan. W. E. Nash.
M. Klein. R. H. Norweb.
N. G. Krichbaum. J. L. Phelon.
L. S. Kuble. G. H. Priest.
H. A. Larrabee. R. G. Richards.
D. Lewis. A. I. Richardson.
V. M. Lewis. L. C. Roberts.
C. P. Lindahl. R. R. Rowe.
R. R. Lough. D. H. Stanley.
M. P. McNair. J. J. Sullivan, Jr.
George Mair. W. S. Vaughan.
R. F. Mannis. E. P. Warner.
F. C. Nelson. G. C. Wood.
W. B. Nichols.

A. B. Magna cum Laude

(On a subject or related subjects)

F. S. Allen. M. W. Levy.
J. D. Austin. L. Lorenz.
P. B. Boyd. W. E. McCurdy.
P. Bradley. R. W. Nelson.
Le B. R. Briggs, Jr. H. B. Norris (twice)
H. H. Carpenter. P. J. O'Brien, Jr.
P. P. Cohen. D. P. Perry.
A. N. Colton. P. H. Roberts.
H. Fels. S. Sewall.
H. S. Finkel. L. D. Steefel.
B. S. T. Goldberg. L. Wald.
H. Goodman. J. R. Watkins.
J. E. Hoskins. H. F. Weston.
C. H. Jacobs.

A.B. cum Laude

(On a subject or related subjects)

E. Adlow. G. A. Cummings.
P. Aronson. P. B. Davidson.
A. C. Binder. J. R. Dos Passos, Jr.
B. Carpenter, Jr. P. H. Early.
B. E. Carter. J. E. Farley.
A. L. Cleveland. N. M. Friedmann.
J. R. Coffin.

A.B. Summa cum Laude

P. M. Copp. K. B. Murdock.
E. C. Ehrensperger. A. K. Small.
L. P. Hammett. S. B. Smith.
C. Laporte (twice).

To Be Entered in the Quinquennial Catalogue as of 1917

A.B.

W. T. Barker. T. O. Reavill.
J. S. Brown, Jr. H. Seaver.
J. M. Carter, Jr. L. W. Smith.
L. B. Everitt. A. Treadwell, Jr.
O. G. Kirkpatrick. J. S. Watson, Jr.
R. Parmer.

A.B. cum Laude

W. Rand, 3d. F. T. Spaulding.

A.B. cum Laude

On a subject or related to subjects

A. G. Aldis. L. A. Morgan.
J. M. Looney.

A.B. Magna cum Laude

On a subject or relative subjects

Edward F. Adolph.

A.B. Summa cum Laude

On a subject or related subjects

Roy W. Chesnut

A.B. (Out of Course)

A. R. Merrill, as of the class of 1906.
J. F. Gould, as of the class of 1911.
S. Adams, as of the class of 1914.
E. C. Currie, as of the class of 1914.
H. R. Hilliard, as of the class of 1914.
W. W. Rice, as of the class of 1914.
A. G. Webster, Jr., as of the class of 1914.
J. Ansell, as of the class of 1915.
F. J. Bassett, as of the class of 1915.
W. Berman, as of the class of 1915.
F. B. Carroll, as of the class of 1915.
J. B. Choate, as of the class of 1915.
G. Coogan, as of the class of 1915.
F. de L. Cunningham, as of the class of 1915.
H. S. Keelan, as of the class of 1915.
W. McCormick, as of the class of 1915.
G. A. Plummer, as of the class of 1915.
L. Porter, as of the class of 1915.
T. J. Putnam, as of the class of 1915.
E. R. Roberts, as of the class of 1915.
I. U. Townsend, Jr., as of the class of 1915.
J. B. Waterman, as of the class of 1915.
G. Whitehead, as of the class of 1915.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

W. A. Auger. P. O. Moynahan.
V. H. Barwood. Z. A. Nalbandian.
L. G. Budlong. E. T. O'Neil.
R. G. Carter. F. G. C. A. O'Neil.
W. J. Chao. E. M. Peters, Jr.
H. W. Clarke. K. E. Pote.
C. F. Farrington. J. P. Powell.
S. M. Felton, Jr. L. Quincy.
J. E. Graham. M. L. Rafeld.
M. L. Hadden. T. H. Safford.
M. L. Hodgson. H. J. Seymour.
C. W. Holmes. D. M. Stewart.
W. E. Howard. F. H. Straus.
J. O. Johnstone. D. H. Stuart.
W. W. Kent. R. S. Sturgis.
A. J. Krachmalnikoff. H. J. Sullivan.
V. T. Leak. J. R. Torrey, 2d.
H. A. Leander. D. J. Wallace.
W. J. Littlefield. R. N. Williams, Jr.
F. C. Meier. S. T. Williamson.
J. B. Morrill.

S.B. cum Laude

W. H. Shattuck.

S.B. cum Laude

On a subject or related subjects

T. Sherman. S. C. Snow.

S.B. Magna cum Laude

On a subject or related subjects

A. M. Caplan. W. Goettling.
C. H. Classen.

S.B

On a subject or related subjects

J. L. Walsh.

S.B. (Out of Course)

W. Cohen, as of the class of 1915.
A. A. Krivian, magna cum laude in chemistry, as of the class of 1915.
A. J. Weatherhead, Jr., as of the class of 1915.
B. B. Williams, as of the class of 1915.

To be entered in the Quinquennial Catalogue as of 1917

S.B.

E. C. Davidson.

S.B. cum Laude

On a subject or related subjects

R. Bruce.

MASTER OF ARTS

Laurence Adler, A. B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1908.
W. S. Ament, A. B. (Oberlin Coll.) 1910.
V. V. Anderson, A. B. (Union Coll., Ky.) 1898, M. D. (Hospital Coll., Ky.) 1903.
K. E. Appel, A. B. (Franklin and Marshall Coll.) 1915.
A. E. Bailey, A. B. 1894.
L. A. Barait, Jr., Ph.D. (Univ. of Havana) 1914.
S. C. D. Barman, A. B. (Univ. of Illinois) 1915.
C. C. Bean, Ph. B. (Ohio Univ.) 1910, Ph.B. (Ibid.) 1912.
W. G. Beau, A. B. (Univ. of Alabama) 1913.
Bancroft Beatley, A. B. 1915.
Kapriel Bedrosian, Gr., Theological School of Van, Asia Minor, 1902, A. A. (Harvard Univ.) 1914.
T. E. Benner, A. B. 1914.
R. P. Bonney, A. B. 1915.
J. C. Bosman, A. B. 1915.
H. E. Bray, A. B. (Tufts Coll.) 1910.
H. A. Brickley, A. B. 1914.
H. L. Buck, S. B. (Colgate Univ.) 1913.
E. B. Burgum, A. B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1915.
E. L. Campbell, A. B. (Pomona Coll.) 1913.
S. W. Chase, A. B. (Bowdoin Coll.) 1914.
F. W. Clarke, A. B. (Univ. of the South) 1915.
William Cohen, S. B. 1915.
W. H. Cole, A. B. (Hamilton Coll.) 1914.
G. S. Coleman, A. B. (Univ. of Pittsburgh) 1908.
J. P. Connolly, A. B. (Oberlin Coll.) 1912, A. M. (Univ. of Missouri) 1915.
P. P. Cram, A. B. 1915.
W. A. Crosby, A. B. (Williams Coll.) 1914.
P. N. Crusius, A. B. 1909.
E. E. Cummings, A. B. 1915.
H. B. Cummings, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1913.
L. P. Damon, A. B. (Brown Univ.) 1905.
E. R. Davis, A. B. 1914.
S. P. Dietch, S. B. (Tufts Coll.) 1915.
W. O. Feun, A. B. 1914.
R. F. Field, A. B. (Brown Univ.) 1906, A. M. (Ibid.) 1907.
H. G. Files, A. B. 1915.
M. J. Files, A. B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1914.
R. F. Fritz, A. B. (Adelbert Coll. of Western Reserve Univ.) 1904, S. T. B. (Union Theol. Seminary) 1908.
P. W. Furnas, A. B. (Earlham Coll.) 1913.
Bernard Gabiné, A. B. (Leland Stanford, Jr., Univ.) 1914.
F. W. Garnjost, S. B. (New York Univ.) 1912, C. E. (Ibid.) 1914, S. M. (Ibid.) 1915.
R. H. Geist, A. B. (Adelbert Coll. of Western Reserve Univ.) 1910.
Huntington Gilchrist, A. B. (Williams Coll.) 1913.
W. C. Greene, A. B. 1911, A. B. (Univ. of Oxford) 1914.
A. R. Haas, S. B. (Pennsylvania State Coll.) 1913, S. M. (Ibid.) 1914.
H. B. Hall, S. B. Massachusetts Agricultural Coll.) 1912.
M. F. Hall, A. B. 1915.
G. H. Hallett, Jr., A. B. (Haverford Coll.) 1915.
E. S. Handy, 3d, A. B. 1915.
George Hanson, A. B. (Univ. of Manitoba) 1914, A. M. (Ibid.) 1915.
C. H. Harper, A. B. (Univ. of Michigan) 1911.
J. S. van Heerden, A. B. 1915.
Roe-Merrill Secrist Heffner, A. B. (Wittenberg Coll.) 1913, A. M. (Ibid.) 1915.
S. F. Heinritz, S. B. (Amherst Coll.) 1915.
E. O. Holmes, Jr., A. B. 1911.
John Hornicek, A. B. 1913.
G. D. Houston, A. B. 1904.
W. E. Hudson, S. B. (Pomona Coll.) 1913.
H. C. Hull, A. B. (Hillsdale Coll.) 1901, S. T. B. (Union Theol. Seminary) 1910, A. M. (Yale Univ.) 1912.
Alfred Johnson, A. B. 1895, D.-ès-Lettres (Univ. of Paris) 1901.
Roy Kegerreis, Mech. Eng. in E. E. (Ohio State Univ.) 1911.
C. B. L. Kelley, A. B. (Clark Coll.) 1909.
R. W. Kelley, A. B. (Coll. of the Pacific) 1911.
R. H. Kent, A. B. 1910.
J. H. Knapp, Jr., A. B. 1912.
F. B. Knight, A. B. (Boston Univ.) 1913.
H. G. Knight, A. B. 1913.
F. E. Lamb, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1911.
E. H. Lange, M. E. E. (Cornell Univ.) 1912.
Roy Leitch, A. B. (Dalhousie Univ.) 1908.
H. M. Levy, A. B. 1915.
A. P. Lewin, A. B. (New York Univ.) 1915.
C. K. Lewis, A. B. (Univ. of Rochester) 1914.
J. H. Libby, A. B. (Univ. of Colorado) 1914.
E. A. Lincoln, A. B. 1913.
J. N. Lincoln, A. B. (Amherst Coll.) 1915.
C. H. Livingston, A. B. 1910.
M. M. Lowenthal, A. B. (Univ. of Wisconsin) 1915.
G. T. McDowell, A. B. (Univ. of Michigan) 1915.
J. D. McKinley, A. B. 1915.
J. H. Marshburn, A. B. (Univ. of Georgia) 1911, A. M. (Ibid.) 1912.
William Melcher, A. B. (Drury Coll.) 1911, A. M. (Ibid.) 1912.
R. S. Mitchell, A. B. 1915.
L. N. Morgan, A. B. (Univ. of North Carolina) 1912.
Stearns Morse, A. B. 1915.
F. O. Nolte, A. B. 1915.
A. C. Norton, S. B. (Temple Univ.) 1900, A. M. (Univ. of Pennsylvania) 1915.
Atherton Noyes, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1885.
Algoth Ohlson, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1915.
S. R. Packard, A. B. (Amherst Coll.) 1915.
R. B. Parker, Jr., A. B. 1915.
Henry Parkman, Jr., A. B. 1915.
L. W. Parsons, S. B. (Mass. Institute of Technology) 1913.
C. P. Patterson, A. B. (Vanderbilt Univ.) 1911, A. M. (Ibid.) 1911.
G. P. Pennoyer, A. B. 1915.
R. C. Phillips, Ph.B. (Brown Univ.) 1915, M. N. Porter, A. B. (Colgate Univ.) 1906.
P. B. Potter, A. B. 1914.
W. B. Pressey, A. B. (Trinity Coll., Conn.) 1915.
L. M. Prindle, A. B. (Univ. of Vermont) 1915.
C. A. Puckett, A. B. (Univ. of Texas) 1911.
Srinivasa Rao, A. B. (Univ. of Madras) 1904, A. M. (Ibid.) 1913.
J. R. Reinhard, A. B. 1915.
F. E. Richter, A. B. 1913.
W. H. Robson, A. B. (Univ. of London) 1895, A. B. (Univ. of the Cape of Good Hope) 1911.
H. E. Rollins, A. B. (Southwestern Univ., Tex.) 1910, A. M. (Univ. of Texas) 1912.
C. S. Rossy, S. B. 1915.
L. V. Roth, A. B. (Colgate Univ.) 1913.
W. C. Schumb, A. B. 1914.
I. K. Searle, S. B. 1915.
F. E. Seavey, A. B. (Bowdoin Coll.) 1905.
E. A. Shaw, S. B. (Tufts Coll.) 1898.
C. M. Simpson, A. B. (Trinity Univ., Tex.) 1914.
A. B. Stanley, S. B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1909.
R. H. Tannahill, A. B. (Univ. of Michigan) 1915.
W. R. Taylor, A. B. (Univ. of North Carolina) 1915.
J. K. Torbert, A. B. (Univ. of Texas) 1912.
R. E. Torrey, S. B. (Massachusetts Agricultural Coll.) 1912.
D. McG. Van Wart, A. B. (Tulane Univ.) 1915.
R. M. Verrill, A. B. (Bowdoin Coll.) 1914.
W. P. Ward, A. B. (Adelbert Coll. of Western Reserve Univ.) 1906.
R. B. Warren, A. B. (Hamilton Coll.) 1912.
H. E. Washburn, A. B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1910.
B. W. Wheeler, A. B. (Univ. of California) 1915.
P. W. Whittlesey, A. B. (Williams Coll.) 1913, A. M. (Ibid.) 1915.
N. J. G. Wickey, A. B. (Pennsylvania Coll.) 1912, S. T. B. (Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Pa.) 1915.
J. H. Williams, A. B. (Brown Univ.) 1912.
K. M. Williamson, A. B. (Univ. of Alabama) 1913.
J. D. Wilson, A. B. 1912.
Robert Winternitz, A. B. 1915.
T. E. Wright, A. B. (Univ. of Virginia) 1913.
S. K. Wu, A. B. 1915.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Ernest George Atkin, A.B., (Cornell Univ.) 1904, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1911; subject, philology, special field, romance philology.

Paul Mason Batchelder, A.B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1908, A.M. (Princeton Univ.) 1910; subject, mathematics, special field, analysis.

Samuel Flagg Bemis, A.B. (Clark Coll.) 1912, A.M. (Clark Univ.) 1913, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1915; subject, history, special field, American history.

Robert Pierpont Blake, A.B. (Univ. of California) 1908, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1909; subject, history, special field, Byzantine history.

John Marks Brewer, S.B. (Univ. of California) 1902, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1915; subject, education, special field, educational administration.

Raymond Woodard Brink, S.B. in general science (Kansas State Agricultural Coll.) 1908, S.B. in electrical engineering (Ibid.) 1909, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1915; subject, mathematics, special field, analysis.

Arthur Gilchrist Brodeur, A.B. 1909, A.M. 1911; subject, philology, special field, English philology.

Sumner Cushing Brooks, S.B. (Massachusetts Agricultural Coll.) 1910; subject, biology, special field, botany.

Ross Randall Calvin, A.B. (De Pauw Univ.) 1911, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1913; subject, philology, special field, English philology.

Frank Stanton Cawley, A.B. 1910; subject, philology, special field, Germanic philology.

Lawson Powers Chambers, A.M. (Queen's Univ.) 1905; subject, philosophy, special field, epistemology.

Alexander Frederick Bruce Clark, A.B. (Univ. of Toronto) 1906, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1911; subject, philology, special field, romance philology.

Arthur Harrison Cole, A.B. (Bowdoin Coll.) 1911, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1913; subject, economics, special field, economic history.

James Bryant Conant, A.B. 1914 (1913); subject, chemistry, special field, organic chemistry.

John Raymond Crawford, A.B. (Allegheny Coll.) 1906, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1908; subject, philology, special field classical archaeology.

Samuel Hazzard Cross, A.B. 1912, A.M. 1915; subject, philology, special field, comparative literature.

Raphael Demos, A.B. (Anatolia Coll.) 1910; subject, philosophy, special field, logic and epistemology.

Frederick Charles Dietz, A.B. (Univ. of Pennsylvania) 1909, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1912); subject, history, special field, economic history.

Frederic Hugo Doeden, A.B. (Univ. of Illinois) 1904, A.M. (Columbia Univ.) 1911; subject, education, special field, educational administration.

Robert Hudson George, A.B. (Amherst Coll.) 1911, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1913; subject; history, special field, English history.

Albert Philip Happel, A.B. 1911 (1910), A.M. 1914; subject, philology, special field, romance philology.

Clarence Henry Haring, A.B. 1907, Litt.B. (Univ. of Oxford) 1909; subject, history, special field, Spanish history.

Leal Aubrey Headley, S.B. (Carleton Coll.) 1907, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1910; subject, philosophy, special field, metaphysics.

Hunley Whatley Herrington, A.B. (Washington Univ.) 1910, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1911; subject, philology, special field English philology.

Charles Edward Hill, A.B. (Univ. of Michigan) 1906, A.M. (Ibid.) 1907; subject, political science, special field, international law.

Harrison Randall Hunt, S.B. (Allegheny Coll.) 1912, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1913; subject, biology, special field, zoology.

Harry Preston Lawther, Jr., A.B. (Univ of Texas) 1912, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1913; subject, physics, special field, electricity.

Victor Fritz Lenzen, S.B. (Univ. of California) 1913; subject, philosophy, special field, epistemology.

Charles Chester McCracken, A.B. (Monmouth Coll.) 1908, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1911; subject, education, special field, educational administration.

Amos Philip McMahon, A.B. 1913, A.M. 1914; subject, philology, special field, comparative literature.

Alton Lombard Miller, A.B. 1911, A.M. 1913; subject, mathematics, special field, geometry.

Norman Miller, A.M. (Queens Univ.) 1910; subject, mathematics, special field, analysis.

Stephen Coburn Pepper, A.B. 1913, A.M. 1914; subject, philosophy, special field, ethics and aesthetics.

Henry Ten Eyck Perry, A.B. (Yale Univ.) 1912, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1914; subject, philology, special field, English philology.

Thomas Hayes Procter, A.B. (Victoria Univ. of Manchester) 1911, A.M. (Ibid.) 1912; subject, philosophy, special field, philosophy of religion.

Albert Abraham Shapiro, A.B. 1914 (1913), A.M. 1914; subject, philology, special field, romance philology.

Odell Shepard, Ph.B. (Univ. of Chicago) 1907, Ph.M. (Ibid.) 1908; subject, philology, special field, English philology.

John Frederick Sievers, A.B. (Univ. of Missouri) 1908, S.B. (Ibid.) 1908, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1910; subject, philology, special field, Germanic philology.

Theodore Townsend Smith, A.B. 1907, A.M. 1908; subject, physics, special field, light.

Lawrence Lesure Steele, S.B. (Worcester Polytechnic Institute) 1912, S.M. (Ibid.) 1914, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1915; subject, chemistry, special field, organic chemistry.

George Walter Stevens, A.B. (Univ. of Kansas) 1897, A.M. (Ibid.) 1903; subject, biology, special field, botany.

Henry Harmon Stevens, A.B. (Yale Univ.) 1907, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1912; subject, philology, special field, Germanic philology.

Robert Lindley Murray Underhill, A.B. (Haverford Coll.) 1909, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1911; subject, philosophy, special field, ethics.

Charles Wadsworth, 3d, A.B. (Haverford Coll.) 1911, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1914; subject, chemistry, special field, inorganic chemistry.

Ernest Edward Weibel, S.B. (Univ. of Kansas) 1911; subject, physics, special field, electricity and magnetism.

Gerald Louis Wendt, A.B. 1913, A.M. 1914; subject, chemistry, special field, physical chemistry.

S.B. in Civil Engineering

F. C. Bryant, A.B. (Harvard Univ.) 1914.
J. A. Burbank.
G. D. Camp, S.B. (Texas Agricultural and Mechanical Coll.) 1914.
H. J. Gilkey, S.B. (Oregon Agricultural Coll.) 1911.
M. C. Guss.
J. Hepinstall.
F. C. Holbrook, A.B. (Harvard Univ.) 1913.
L. E. Knowlton, A.B. (Harvard Univ.) 1915.
T. W. Little, S.B. (Trinity Coll.) 1914.
G. M. Steese, A.B. (Yale Univ.) 1914.

S.B. in Electrical Engineering

E. J. Barney, S.B. (Princeton Univ.) 1915.
M. W. Bliss, A.B. (Amherst Coll.) 1914.
W. C. Brown, S.B. (Virginia Military Institute) 1914.
A. P. Caldwell, Jr., S.B. (Coll. of the City of New York) 1914.
F. Clarkson, A.B. (Williams Coll.) 1914.
W. B. D. Dana, A.B. (Harvard Univ.) 1914.
F. G. Darlington, Jr., C.E. (Princeton Univ.) 1914.
C. B. Easley, S.B. (Virginia Military Institute) 1914.
C. Glann, A.B. (Amherst Coll.) 1914.
W. B. Littlefield, A.B. (Harvard Univ.) 1915.
F. W. McKown, A.B. (Williams Coll.) 1914.
A. Martin, S.B. (Univ. of Oregon) 1914.
B. D. Newton, A.B. (Yale Univ.) 1914.
E. B. Peters, A.B. (Yale Univ.) 1914.
A. D. Pettee, A.B. (Yale Univ.) 1911.
E. S. Robinson, A.B. (Harvard Univ.) 1914.
M. E. Strieby, A.B. (Colorado Coll.) 1914.
G. Sutherland, A.B. (Yale Univ.) 1907.
B. H. Woodruff, S.B. (Georgia School of Technology) 1914.

S.B. in Mechanical Engineering

R. B. Bagby, A.B. (William Jewell Coll.) 1913.
P. C. Baker, S.B. (Michigan Agricultural Coll.) 1914.
E. H. Barry, A.B. (Harvard Univ.) 1915 (1914).
E. Blaine, S.B. (Harvard Univ.) 1914.
T. Flanders, A.B. (Williams Coll.) 1914.
J. R. Hunneman, A.B. (Harvard Univ.) 1914.
A. B. Reeve, Ph.B. (Yale Univ.) 1913.
G. H. Stickney, S.B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1914.
C. Walter, 3d.
E. H. Williams, M.E. (Purdue Univ.) 1915.
V. Young, S.B. (Trinity Coll.) 1914.

S.B. in Sanitary Engineering

A. Cousineau, B.A.SC. (Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal) 1909.
G. Fehr.
H. W. Green, A.B. (Clark Coll.) 1914.
A. F. Shuey, A.B. (Miami Univ.) 1914.

S.B. in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy

C. E. Carstens, A.B. (Lake Forest Coll.) 1913.

S.M. in Civil Engineering

C. L. Broas, B.C.E. (Univ. of Michigan) 1914.
A. R. Keller, C.E. (Cornell Univ.) 1903, LL.B. (National Univ. Law School) 1906.
H. Niemann, S.B. (Mass. Inst. of Technology) 1915.
H. C. Sheils, S.B. (Mass. Inst. of Technology) 1915.

S.M. in Mechanical Engineering

K. C. Basu, M.A. (Presidency Coll., Calcutta) 1910, S.B. (Mass. Inst. of Technology) 1915.
G. W. Grow, S.B. (West Virginia Univ.) 1911, M.E. (Ibid.) 1912.
O. W. Hilbert, S.B. (Mass. Inst. of Technology) 1915.
Shih Shun Raymond, S.B. (Purdue Univ.) 1913.

S.M. in Electrical Engineering

G. R. Hale, S.B. (Harvard Univ.) 1912.
W. Haynes, A. B. (Leland Stanford, Jr., Univ.) 1907.
V. T. Koo, S.B. (Univ. of Illinois) 1914.
C.

A.M. (Ibid.) 1912, B.D. (Yale Univ.) 1913; special field, Old Testament.

Degrees at Midyear

The following degrees were voted by the Corporation, and confirmed by the Board of Overseers, February 28, 1916:

BACHELOR OF ARTS

K. Bromley, T. B. Buffum, A. Cunningham, J. D. Farquhar, T. P. Fowler, Jr., S. Lee French, F. S. Graydon, D. D. Harries, S. P. Jocelyn, Jr., J. L. Kimberly, F. P. Magoun, Jr., B. S. Nichols, J. G. Quinby, Jr., J. S. N. Sprague, R. Young.

Out of course, as of the class of 1915: R. R. Ayres, C. R. Codman, 2d, R. D. Crafts, C. F. Damon, A. P. Evans, Jr., P. C. Fahrney, A. Fleisher, C. W. Jenks, C. H. Jones, E. L. Keyes, W. Lippincott, A. A. McAuslan, F. H. Mahn, P. A. Means, R. B. Peirce, J. L. Priest, P. Ramsay, R. H. Sessions, S. Temple, A. S. Thayer, F. Wigglesworth, P. Winsor; as of the class of 1914, A. H. Doyle, J. Wright, A. M. Hay, H. deV. Pratt, 3d, F. G. Ross.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

E. T. Drake, Jr., L. E. Richardson; out of course, as of the class of 1915: T. Davis, R. G. Gibson, A. M. Herbsman, J. A. Richards, B. Woronoff, LL.B. (Boston Univ.) 1911.

MASTER OF ARTS

R. C. Beery, A.B. (Columbia Univ.) 1914; D. L. Belding, A.B. (Williams Coll.) 1905, M.D. (Boston Univ.) 1913, M.D. (Harvard Univ.) 1914; M. F. Bolton, A.B. (Franklin and Marshall Coll.) 1914; A. W. Cate, Ph.B. (Brown Univ.) 1914, A.M. (Ibid.) 1914; E. B. Conlter, Litt.B. (Princeton Univ.) 1914; F. L. Darrow, A.B. (Allegheny Coll.) 1906; G. O. Davis, A.B. (Milligan Coll.) 1901, A.M. (Virginia Christian Coll.) 1904; A. Dillingham, A.B. (Tufts Coll.) 1907, A.M. (Ibid.) 1909; W. N. Hewitt, A.B. 1914; J. G. Kasai, Ph.B. (Univ. of Chicago) 1913; C. P. Kendall, A.B. 1902; W. F. Kernan, A.B. (Tulane Univ.) 1912; A. H. Khachadoorian, S.B. 1913; P. F. Kirby, A.B. (Catholic Univ. of America) 1914; E. Lipkin, A.B. 1914; C. C. Loomis, A.B. 1915; H. Loss, A.B. (Univ. of Minnesota) 1910; H. K. Murphey, A.B. (Amherst Coll.) 1913; V. Reinstein, A.B. 1912; K. A. Robinson, A.B. (Bowdoin Coll.) 1914; G. W. Rutherford, A.B. (Univ. of Missouri) 1913; O. B. Ryder, A.B. (Richmond Coll.) 1908, A.M. (Ibid.) 1909; J. T. Scott, A.B. (Randolph-Macon Coll.) 1914; R. M. Stephenson, A.B. (De Pauw Univ.) 1913; R. P. Wodehouse, A.B. (Univ. of Toronto) 1913; J. H. Woods, A.B. (Indiana Univ.) 1914.

Ph.D.

R. P. Baker, A. B. (Western Univ.) 1906, Ph.M. (Univ. of Chicago) 1910, subject philology; special field, English philology. H. W. Hastings, A. B. (Brown Univ.) 1904, A. M. (Harvard Univ.) 1906, subject, philology; special field, English philology. S. B. Neff, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1908, A. M. (Ibid.) 1909, A. M. (Harvard Univ.) 1910, subject, philology; special field, English philology.

L. B. Struthers, A. B. 1910, A. M. 1911, subject, philology; special field, classical philology.

M.Arch.

W. W. Alward, A. B. (Bishop's Coll., Quebec) 1912; E. O. Christensen, S.B. (Univ. of Illinois) 1914; H. H. Crawford, S. B. (Univ. of Illinois) 1913; P. W. Dunbar, A. B. 1912; Howard Moise, S. B. 1915; J. V. Wilson, A. B. (Carnegie Institute of Technology) 1913.

S.M. Zool.

F. G. Carnochan, A. B. 1913; Harold Lyon, S. B. (Mass. Agricultural Coll.) 1913.

LL.B.

Out of Course, J. G. Dunn, A. B. (Yale Univ.) 1910, as of the class of 1913; Alvin Devereux, Litt.B. (Princeton Univ.) 1912, as of the class of 1916.

12 HONORARY DEGREES GIVEN BY HARVARD

(Continued from page one)

with its 1400 seats, could accommodate few more than the degree recipients. The Stadium bowl was prepared to seat 8500 today and this number may be increased by several thousand in future years if the demand requires it. Hence there is ample room to welcome several thousand guests.

Shortly after 9 a. m. the officials of the university, their guests of the day, including Governor McCall and those to whom honorary degrees were to be given, the graduates of the college and other departments of the university, gathered before the locker building on Soldiers field, where the Stadium is located. In accordance with a custom of years, the Governor, in a carriage, was escorted to the field by the national lancers, troop A of the state's squadron of cavalry. They did not wait to escort him back, however, but left immediately for the mobilization at South Framingham.

The parade to the Stadium bowl started about 9:30 o'clock, a band of music leading. First came the speakers of the day, candidates for the various degrees, and other students of the university. President Lowell and the fellows of Harvard College and the board of overseers preceded Governor McCall, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge and the Governor's military staff, and then came the deans of the several departments, professors, instructors and officials of the university. Nearly all were capped and gowned, the varicolored hoods or insignia on the breasts denoting the degrees that had been or, in the case of the seniors of the college, were about to be conferred. The full-dress uniforms of the military staff gave a touch of brilliancy to the extended line of dark figures.

A noticeable change in the opening of the exercises was the omitting of the rapping three times on the platform with the end of sword scabbard and the calling to order by the sheriff of Middlesex county, one of the customs that had survived from the early days. The fact that the commencement was in Boston, a part of Suffolk county, may have accounted for the change. At any rate, although both Sheriff Fairbairn of Middlesex and Sheriff Quinn of Suffolk were on the platform, neither participated. The assemblage was called to order by John Warren, university marshal of the day.

The assemblage seated, prayer was said and the commencement parts given. Candidates for degrees were then presented, the deans presenting the graduates of their respective departments. There were 1134 degrees awarded, 451 being bachelors of art.

The "sheepskins" were not actually presented to the candidates for degrees, it being understood that these would be secured at the locker building afterwards. The candidates stood when the dean presented them as prepared for the degree they were to receive and remained standing while President Lowell, on behalf of the Harvard corporation, admitted them to the "society of scholars," or, in the case of the recipients of the more advanced degrees, to the higher planes of scholarship.

Last among the degrees to be conferred were the honorary degrees, a part of the program always looked forward to with keen interest. A benediction closed the exercises.

The college yard is closed to the public today and the dormitories around the older portion of the yard are being used as headquarters of the graduated classes. Each class has a room for reunion purposes and for the serving of refreshments. Banners with class numerals are flung from some of the windows but aside from these and the American and university flags on University hall, there are no decorations.

The classes of 1891, 1896 and 1901, which are having special reunions this year, held a joint spread in the quadrangle before the Widener library.

During the lunch hour members of the Lawrence Scientific School Association held a business meeting in University hall, choosing as their president for the ensuing year Howard Elliott '81, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Other officers chosen were: First vice-president, J. Harold Libbey '98; second vice-president, Albert H. Tuttle '83; secretary John W. Wood, Jr., '98; treasurer, Shirley R. Crosse '01.

A feature of the noon-time reunions was the brief speech by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot to the class of 1891 in front of Harvard hall. He expressed the hope that if the country was again plunged into military strife Harvard men would take the same patriotic part they had shown in other wars.

Between 1:30 and 2 p. m. the graduates gathered near Massachusetts hall and preceded by a band marched to the quadrangle behind Sever hall for the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association. As they entered the enclosure, the alumni chorus sang a hymn of thanksgiving and, after the meeting was called to order, portions of the seventy-eighth Psalm. Speakers scheduled for the meeting were Governor McCall, President Lowell, Moorfield Storey '66, Edward S. Martin '77, and Francis G. Caffey '91. The meeting will conclude with a verse of "Fair Harvard," led by the alumni chorus.

Graduates who returned for the day or a portion of it are expected to perform one duty, that of balloting for overseers of the college and for directors of the Harvard Alumni Association. Polls opened at 9:30, but as nearly all the returned graduates were at the Stadium in the forenoon, voting was extremely light in the early hours.

Five overseers are to be elected for terms of six years. The official ballot is as follows: Howard Elliott '81, overseer 1909-15; John Pierpont Morgan '89, overseer 1909-15; William Thomas '73, Amory Glazier Hodges '74, Francis Lee Higginson, Jr., '00; Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe '87, Hugh McKennan Landon '92, Eliot Wadsworth '98, Samuel Smith Drury '01, Samuel Ellsworth Winslow '85.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard

Commencement Parts

"Harvard Regiment" Is the Undergraduate Topic

The commencement parts, delivered to the large audience in the bowl of the Stadium, formed the speaking part of the commencement program. The undergraduate part, entitled "The Harvard Regiment," by Robert Cutler, was a plea for a reorganization of the regiment if it was to be continued another year. He said in part:

The Harvard regiment, organized in January of this year, has recently been disbanded and the question of its revival next October is upon many tongues. As it paraded on May 30 to the music of its own band, flying its own flag beside that of its country, carrying the arms and wearing the uniforms made familiar through five months of training, the regiment was a thing of pride and delight.

Yet there are many who feel that if the regiment is to continue another year, there must be readjustments. In its present organization it is dependent for its maintenance upon a volatile support, the interest and good will of students. Though it has received the sanction of the president it is far from being a part of the university. A high order of discipline has not been maintained, because under the circumstances, it could not be maintained. Without respect and obedience no military body can exist.

The graduate part, a poem by Odell Shepard entitled "The Student in War Time," recited the patriotism and loyalty of college men in times of strife.

Stanley Barney Smith of Washington, D. C., gave the Latin address, entitled: "De Amicitiæ Officiis."

Law Part Delivered

"A Government of Men" Is Subject of A. A. Berle, Jr.

The law part delivered by A. A. Berle, Jr., and entitled "A Government of Men," follows:

Jeremy Bentham, alike describing and forecasting a recurrent phase of opinion, characterized acutely demands for non-legal justice. "Despotism," he wrote, "is veiled under some ingenious phrase.

"One man tells you that he has in himself something which has been given him to teach him what is good and what is evil; and this he calls either his conscience or his moral sense. Then, working at his ease, he determines such a thing to be good, and such another to be bad. . . . .

"Another comes and the phrase changes. It is no longer the moral sense, it is common sense, which tells him what is good and what is bad. This common sense is a sense, he says, which belongs to everybody, but then, in speaking of everybody, he takes good care to make no account of those who do not think as he does."

As dissatisfaction with courts has grown, demand has arisen for new tribunals, whose officers shall pronounce the judgments of mere "average reasonable" men upon the problems presented to them. The result has been erection of commissions to settle disputes in place of judges and juries, enabling executive officers to determine what is right between man and man. Thirty-eight states have withdrawn disputes concerning workmen's compensation from the range of courts of law. As arbitrator of rights and duties between shippers and carriers the interstate commerce commission holds its greatest power. Access to tribunals of law is denied, so far as possible, to causes within the authority of these bodies, by the statutes creating the commissions.

The farthest limit of this doctrine was reached some 12 years ago when a native-born American citizen, returning from a visit to China, the country of his parents, was met by an immigration inspector who denied him entrance. Like an earlier traveler he claimed citizenship; but the announcement which loosed the bonds of Saint Paul before a Roman centurion made no impression upon an American administrative official. An appeal to the highest court in the land resulted in a plain denial that an American citizen, whose life, liberty and property were supposedly protected by due process of law, had any right to demand hearing before a higher body than an executive department. A righteous remnant of that court, shocked to frankest speech, said, "The contention of the government, sustained by the decision of this court, is that a citizen, guilty of no crime, for it is no crime to a citizen to come back to his native land, must, by the action of a ministerial official, be punished by deportation and banishment, without trial by jury, and without judicial examination. . . . Such a decision is to my mind appalling."

In good truth, the decision in this case of the United States against Ju Toy, allows officials to decide by what they alone conceive to be common sense. Upon its heels follow examples of other arbitrary powers: the Oklahoma railroad commission, for instance, has all the power of a court, including that of imprisoning offenders for contempt of it; and from this there may be no appeal. By statute, Kansas railroad commissioners may "order such changes in the modes of operating or conducting the business of any railroad as may be necessary, reasonable or expedient"—huge powers, in few words. "In such cases," Professor Ely of Wisconsin has summed up the matter, "the government says to owners and managers of private property, 'You must manage this property not as you see fit but as we see fit, and yet you must take the responsibility of it.'"

Is there, then, no refuge from this commission sense which is being substituted for law? Fortunately, there is a law, greater than constitutions. Even under commissions decisions make precedents; precedents, custom; such custom becomes law. The very cry for justice which was raised against the courts has led commissions to adopt methods of courts: pleadings, rules of procedure, forms of trial, to the end that the new justice might be fair and foursquare. The interstate commerce commission has coined for itself the description in which it glories: an economic court; and so potent is the name that later railway commissions are by statute created courts. Whereby it has come about that men crying for relief from the evils of courts have but created a new group of tribunals whose great difference lies only in different traditions.

Is not here the true defense of courts? The inevitable emergence of law shows substantial objection to be only to the premises of the judges. We are coming to see that the usefulness of commissions lies not in the elimination of law, but in liberal, rapid, expert application of it. Only as they reach this result can commissions achieve the end justifying their creation.

For the antithesis is always between government by the unchecked will of men, and government under law, administered by men. The one threatens star chambers and bureaucracy; the other presents a new system of expert justice. If we are to adopt a group of new tribunals, let us take heed lest we build, not wisely, but too well. The determinative traditions behind these bodies must be such as to develop the force of law, not the power of men. So shall we create great social instruments, guarded alike from tendencies towards despotism and from the evils of courts. The traditions must be those of justice in accordance with settled law. An older generation than ours perceived this. For the authors of the constitution of the commonwealth of Massachusetts took care to construct the framework they reared "to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men."

Many Class Reunions

Day of Merry-Making Precedes Commencement Exercises

During the interval between class day and commencement day yesterday there was another day of festivities and merry-making for the Harvard classes which are holding special reunions this year, the Harvard Club on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, being the center of the activities. Here the classes of 1891, 1866, 1874 and 1910 held reunions and members of other classes congregated for a while. Tonight the club is to have a band concert and serve refreshments for its members and their guests.

The classes of 1896 and 1901 staged a musical show at the Hotel Somerset last night which afforded amusement for the 600 graduates of these two classes who gathered for the evening. The class of 1918 had possession of the Hotel Lenox for several hours.

Harvard '65, '69 and '84 classes held their reunion at the Algonquin Club yesterday, 13 of '65 attending. The '69 dinner was attended by 23.

Of the class of '97 there were 75 present at the Engineers Club, N. P. Hallowell presiding. The class of '71 mustered 35 members at the Algonquin. Judge Jabez Fox presided. The speakers included E. F. Whitney, W. Sturgis Bigelow and Harvey N. Shepard.

Thirty members of the Harvard class of '85 attended an informal dinner at the Hotel Somerset last evening. Among the members present were Congressman A. B. Winslow, N. H. D. Arnold and Sydney J. Jennings, president of the United States Smelting Works of New York.

The Boston Atheltic Association was the rendezvous where the banquet of the class of '93 of Harvard was held last night. Seventy members were present.

Henry Wheeler, secretary of the class of 1878, was host to about 40 of his classmates last night at his home, 183 Marlboro street.

BROOKLINE TEACHERS CLUB

George I. Aldrich, superintendent of schools in Brookline, is to be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given this evening by the Brookline Teachers Club at the Hotel Vendome. The dinner will celebrate the completion of Mr. Aldrich's sixteenth year in his present position and the first year of the Brookline Teachers Club. It will be presided over by the club president, Miss Mary McSkimmon, principal of the Pierce school.

THROUGH LINES OBJECT OF BAY STATE SYSTEM

Chief of Public Service Board Inspection Department Tells of the Reasons for Consolidation of 65 or More Companies

George W. Bishop, chief of the inspection department of the public service commission, who was a railroad and later a public service commissioner during all of the Bay State consolidations, was a witness at the 6 cent fare hearing this morning and was examined by Edwin F. Dwelley, an individual remonstrant of Lynn, on the reasons which prompted him and his associates to approve the Bay State consolidations.

Touching upon the action of the commission of which he was a member, Mr. Bishop said:

"The consolidation of the street railway companies, since 1895, which now form a part of the Bay State Street Railway Company, received the approval of the commission because, in its opinion, such consolidation, with no increase of stock, bonds or floating debt, would result in the introduction of through lines of cars, thus avoiding the necessity of passengers transferring at various points on the system; in a more satisfactory and economical distribution of cars and power; in the introduction and extension of transfer privileges, as well as the elimination of various zones all of which would be in the public interest. It was the claim of the management that uniform maintenance of track and equipment, greater elasticity in its car service, elimination of duplicate offices and expenses would naturally follow, resulting in a substantial saving to the company. It is doubtful if this optimistic view ever materialized.

"The Bay State Street Railway Company is composed of what was at various times 65 or more separate companies. It is one of the largest street railway systems in the country. It has a mileage of 904.78 miles in Massachusetts, of which 537.03 miles are north of Boston and 367.75 miles south of Boston. While a portion of this street railway was constructed to be operated by horse power, about 420 miles were constructed to be operated by electric power. Nearly all of the portion operated by horse power has been replaced by a more substantial type of construction.

"The larger portion of the railway constructed for electric operation should receive early attention. A large portion of the railway constructed for the use of electric cars was built by promoters, evidently for sale and profit. It is most fortunate for them that a ready customer was at hand, as many of the properties were of a cheap type and the revenue so limited that the companies as separate corporations would probably have been of short duration. Owing to the consolidation of these properties many of the weaker lines became important links in through lines of the Bay State company, and as such are indispensable.

"My report was not intended to reflect on the experienced and able management of the Bay State Street Railway Company. I very much appreciate the cooperation of the officials with this department in making an examination of the property and records of this company for the purpose of preparing this report. All information requested has been given freely and without reserve.

"I have made no attempt to fix the responsibility for the present unfortunate situation of this company. This department has considered it necessary on various occasions to call to the attention of the officials of this company certain conditions existing on the property requiring prompt attention. Such proposals have been courteously but regretfully received and conditions complained of promptly remedied."

Mr. Bishop had recommended Bay State expenditures for improvements as follows:

For road-bed and track, $1,659,720; for signals, $460,000; for equipment, carbarns and shops, $2,120,400; for power stations and feed lines, $910,500, or a total recommended expenditure of $5,150,620.

Mr. Dwelley laid emphasis on that part of the Bishop report dealing with the approval of the commission to the consolidations of the individual lines. He read from letters of Bentley W. Warren, which are incorporated in the Bishop report. One of these contained the statement that one of the original companies would not increase its fare on account of consolidation.

Questioned by Judge Meaney Mr. Dwelley said his purpose was to show that many of the original petitions for consolidation contained the provision that the rates would not be increased. Judge Meaney said the commission would take it for granted that the petitions contained this provision.

The point in Mr. Bishop's statement that a large portion of the railway was built for sale and profit was taken up by Mr. Dwelley, but the witness said he could not, off-hand, indicate just what these roads were.

"Would you recommend a better management for the Bay State company?" asked Mr. Dwelley.

"If I had control of the company," said the witness, "I should not think of making any changes in officers. They are able and experienced men."

"Should their salaries be reduced?" he was asked.

"I would rather not answer that," replied Mr. Bishop.

"I hoped you would say you would not reduce salaries, for that would be my view of it," closed Mr. Dwelley.

Arthur G. Wadleigh, city solicitor of Lynn, then took up the examination. He also attempted to get at the names of the roads Mr. Bishop had said were built by promoters for sale and profit.

Under examination, Mr. Bishop said the original Brockton street railway was built in accordance with public need. As for the Brockton & Holbrook, he said the "persons who put money in it took chances."

"You mean this was one of the speculative roads?" asked the attorney.

"Yes," replied the witness. The Brockton & Stoughton was "a fair proposition."

The Brockton, Bridgewater & Taunton was in the class of those built by promoters for profit. The Brockton & East Bridgewater was in the speculative class. The Dartmouth, Somerset & Swansea and the Georgetown, Rowley & Ipswich were in the same class. He did not recall the status of the Globe and Fall River lines. The Gloucester City road was a legitimate proposition. The Gloucester, Essex & Beverly was a "very cheap affair," and if we were an investor the witness would not expect dividends. He had a little more faith in the Gloucester & Rockport.

The Hanover system was a desirable property, said Mr. Bishop. The Haverhill & Andover was not a profitable investment and the Haverhill, Georgetown & Danvers was in the same class. The Lawrence & Reading was promising, but the Lowell & Boston was very poor. The Lynn belt line was a fair proposition.

Mr. Bishop said the Milton & Danvers road was a legitimate railway. Good judgment would have prompted its construction.

Commissioner Eastman asked the witness if he had the same ideas about these roads at the time they were built.

"Yes," replied Mr. Bishop. "I might say" he added, "that I have been a railroad man all of my years, and I never put a cent in a share of stock or a bond of any railroad. That shows my confidence in them."

Mr. Bishop continued that he did not have much confidence in the Mystic Valley line, or in the Needham and Boston. The New Bedford, Middleboro and Brockton; the Norfolk Central and the Providence and Taunton were undoubtedly built for profit and sale. In itself, the Reading and Lowell was not profitable. He could not recall what he thought of the Reading, Wakefield and Lynnfield. But he had no faith in the Salem and Wakefield. The Taunton and Brockton was a good thing for anyone who wanted to take a chance with his money. The Wakefield and Stoneham and the West Roxbury and Roslindale were promoting schemes. He could not imagine why the Woburn and Reading was built.

Taking up the operation of the Bay State lines as a whole, Mr. Bishop said that in 1905 there were 1032 derailments due to defective track. In 1915 there were 382. The principal cause of derailments is lack of renewals. The company has placed an average of 142,756 ties annually. It should have placed 195,000. No more hand-thrown signals should be installed. These are out of date. Mr. Bishop would spend $5000 to make the present ones "fool-proof."

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Thursday:

Army Orders

The following transfers to the active list of the army are announced:

Maj. William O. Owen, retired; Capt. Ben H. Dorey, retired; Capt. Robert C. Williams; Capt. Harold L. Jackson.

Navy Orders

Capt. Thomas Snowden, detached command Wyoming, to home and wait orders; Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson, detached Florida, to command Denver; Lieut. J. W. Hayward, detached Connecticut, to Dixie as executive officer; Lieut. H. L. Irwin, detached Marietta, to Illinois as gunnery officer; Lieut. R. S. Culp, detached St. Louis, to temporary duty Maryland; Lieut. (J. G.) T. Baxter, to naval academy, Annapolis; Lieut. (J. G.), C. F. Housland, detached McDougal, to flag lieutenant and aide staff of commander division 7; Lieut. (J. G.) C. Latham, to N. H., New York; Lieut. (J. G.) T. A. Symington, to wait orders at Catonville, Md; Lieut. (J. G.) H. S. Keep, detached Georgia, to New Jersey; Lieut. (J. G.) G. L. Dickson, detached works New London Ship & Engine Company, to K-1; Lieut. (J. G.) H. A. Ellis, to Georgia; Lieut. (J. G.) L. P. Wenzell, detached Memphis, to Tucker; Lieut. (J. G.) H. W. Northcroft, detached Delaware, to McDougal.

Ensign H. H. H. Harrison, detached San Francisco, to Dixie. Ensign W. M. A. Wynne, detached Rhode Island, to Celtic. Ensign J. D. Hull, detached Denver, to Whipple. Surg. F. G. Abeken, to N. H., Great Lakes. Surg. C. C. Grieve, detached N. H., Great Lakes, June 26, to Utah.

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—Hair mattress made of gray drawings, covered with choice of tickings. One or two parts.

$28 Mattress $21.45
—Pure S. A. Hair Mattress in one or two parts. Variety of tickings.

(Winter Street—Third Floor)

$23 Box Spring $16.95
—Upholstered Box Spring. Oil tempered spring; hair top; choice of ticks. All sizes.

$6.00 Wire Spring $4.75
—Guaranteed National wire spring. Block tin plated, full helical. All sizes.

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¶We experimented again with trim one-piece house dresses that had all the good features of both wrapper and two-piece dress.

¶We experimented then with other dresses besides house dresses.

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A word picture of the new midsummer dresses.

$9.50 for matrons' afternoon dresses of black and white striped voile, with long pointed overdrape banded with velvet.

$5.85 for women's ruffled paisley dresses in all the lovely summer flower shades.

$7.50 for several new styles of women's black and white striped voile dresses.

$3.95 for women's Roman striped embroidered voiles.

$3.95 for women's dot and dash plaid voiles in the Russian coat style.

For $9.50 there are Russian blouse dresses of hemstitched linen—a simple, good-looking style most any woman could wear well.

For $7.50 there are colored linens with Norfolk jackets and skirts that button to the hem.

The $5 linen and beach cloth dresses are made in the simple one-piece style that is always in demand—with big patch pockets, fitted belt and pique collar.

At $9.50 there are new styles with very full pleated skirts, yoked or sailor collar coats and hitching-post belts.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Reviews of Books and News of the Literary World

"THEISM AND HUMANISM"

"Theism and Humanism." Being the Gifford Lectures delivered at the University of Glasgow, 1914, by The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, M. A., F. R. S., LL. D., D. C. L. (Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge). Hodder & Stoughton, London, New York, Toronto. 1915. 10s. 6d.

In any discussion of this book, written by one of the most remarkable men of the day, it must be constantly kept in mind that the author is severely limited in the full expression of his ideas in regard to religion by the terms of the deed under which the lectureship was created. That Mr. Balfour has himself felt these restrictions is indicated with characteristic honesty in the first lecture:

"When I was honored by an invitation to take a share in the perennial debate which centers round what Lord Gifford described as Natural Religion, I had to consider what kind of contribution I was least unfitted to make. Perhaps if this consideration had preceded my reply to the invitation, instead of following it, I might have declined the perilous honor."

The manner in which the lecturer has extricated himself from these limitations is noteworthy. Instead of dealing primarily with his own conceptions, he has brought under examination the opinions of the "plain man" on many of the problems of life which interest him. Thus Mr. Balfour himself is largely released for the purpose of criticism of the opinions of others, in which capacity, it is needless to say, he shows his usual subtlety and power. Such criticism is not directed chiefly against the views of the plain man himself; it is more often occupied destructively against the philosophers and the systems of philosophy, of what Paul terms this world, and above all against metaphysicians, as the following quotation shows:

"The fact is, of course, that the metaphysician wants to rethink the universe; the plain man does not. The metaphysician seeks for an inclusive system where all reality can be rationally housed. The plain man is less ambitious. He is content with the kind of knowledge he possesses about men and things—so far as it goes. Science has already told him much; each day it tells him more. And, within the clearing thus made for him in the tangled wilderness of the unknown, he feels at home. Here he can manage his own affairs; here he needs no philosophy to help him. If philosophy can speak to him about questions on which science has little to say, he will listen; provided always that the problems dealt with are interesting, and the treatment of them easily understood. He would like, for example, to hear about God, if there be a God, and his Soul, if he has a Soul. But he turns silently away from discussions on the One and the Many, on Subject and Object, on degrees of Reality, on the possibility of Error, on Space and Time, on Reason and Intuition, on the nature of Experience, on the logical characteristics of the Absolute. These may be very proper topics for metaphysicians, but clearly they are no topics for him."

The material dealt with is, therefore, the beliefs and emotions of the human mind as exhibited in every-day affairs. But it would not be true to say that Mr. Balfour limits himself to the common-sense outlook upon life, to which Huxley took such violent objection, for he rests part of his argument "on experiences of high emotion rare for all, unknown to many." And one of the most interesting portions of the book is his account of his own intellectual experiences as a university student, when he revolted from the authority and logical system of J. S. Mill. But in the main the author does base his argument upon the emotions and beliefs of the plain man, and before criticizing the conclusions at which he arrives, it would seem fair to state his position in his own language as far as possible.

As is not unnatural in one who received his university training at Cambridge in the early "seventies," the doctrines of Darwin and of Herbert Spencer occupy the center of the field of vision, even though they are here attacked as being insufficient to explain the problem of the universe. The lecturer is continually inquiring at what point natural selection is obviously inadequate to account for human beliefs and emotions, and finally comes to the conclusion that:

"The best imitation of creative purpose . . . which Naturalism can provide breaks down where it is most required—namely, at the highest levels of value. . . . The failure . . . is as as wide as Humanism itself. Wherever we find great intrinsic worth, there we are in a region where the direct effect of selection is negligible. The noblest things in speculation, in art, in morals, possess small survival value; and, though the geniuses to whom we owe them have added greatly to the glory of their race, they have added but little to its animal successes."

Mr. Balfour's main line of thought then appears to be this, that while the cruder notions connected with the doctrine of final causes have to be abandoned, "Theistic teleology must be substituted for Naturalism", in order to "give the higher ethics an origin congruous with their character. Selection must be treated as an instrument of purpose, not simply as its mimic." He thus reaches the conclusion that while Darwinism may be accepted as a sufficient explanation of evolution up to a certain undefined point, we are bound to look elsewhere for a guide on the higher levels of human emotions and beliefs.

Here the lecturer finds the necessity for a Supreme Being; not indeed the "Absolute Idea" and "all inclusive unity" of the metaphysician; but a God "to whom men can pray, who takes sides, who has purposes and preferences, whose attributes, howsoever conceived, leave unimpaired the possibility of a personal relation between Himself and those whom he has created." His hearers are warned that he does not intend to provide them with a philosophical system, not because he despises philosophical systems, or those who labor to construct them; but in part because he has none to recommend, and in part because it seems to him doubtful whether at our present stage of development a satisfactory system is possible. What then does he offer us? The answer given expressly is—"a point of view." But it should be added that Mr. Balfour also makes it very clear that, in his opinion, philosophers in general have nothing much better than this to offer since "the contents of a system are always reacting on its fundamental principles, so that no philosophy can flatter itself that it will not be altered out of all recognition as knowledge grows."

Sufficient perhaps has now been said to make it manifest that the "point of view" presented in these lectures is not only somewhat nebulous but extraordinarily disheartening. To say "that a world where God is either denied or ignored is a world where some higher values are greatly impoverished," does not carry us very far. Nor, indeed, would it be just to the lecturer to make the assumption that his own views in regard to a Supreme Being end at this point. It is not so. Most of the difficulty arises as has already been indicated, from the method of investigating the mind of the plain man, rather than Mr. Balfour's own mind. No doubt had the opposite method been pursued, these lectures would not have been lectures on natural religion. There are, however, glimpses here and there of the manner in which he would himself surmount the difficulties inherent in making the creator of all things responsible for the crudities and inharmony of a world developed, at any rate in the lower stages, under the conditions of "natural selection." Speaking of the heavy problem of evil, he offers "that in the love of God by the individual soul, the collision of ends for that soul loses all its harshness." And elsewhere he declares that God "is Himself the condition of scientific knowledge." Yet we are once more brought up against the fact that Mr. Balfour is speaking of an anthropomorphic deity when he says that he could not himself "be quite content with any form of Theism which did not sustain in every essential part the full circle of human interests."

A contrast may be drawn between the lecturer's mere point of view and the firm philosophic outline of another writer, whose investigations into theism and humanism covered much the same period, and who has said "Man outlives finite mortal definitions of himself, according to a law of the 'survival of the fittest.' Man is the eternal idea of his divine Principle, or Father." ("No and Yes," by Mary Baker Eddy, page 25.)

Both these thinkers, the young Cambridge undergraduate and the New England woman, already nearing middle age, were meeting the same extreme conditions of materialistic thought, typically embodied in Herbert Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy." For the former, as these lectures witness, it was feasible to have des accommodements avec le ciel. But for the latter there could be no compromise. She could not accept any form of theism which sustained in every essential part the full circle of human interests, for she saw that to do so would be to place herself in the position indicated by the master Philosopher, Metaphysician and Scientist of all times, when he said, "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it." In her own words:

"How true it is that whatever is learned through material sense must be lost because such so-called knowledge is reversed by the spiritual facts of being in Science. That which material sense calls intangible, is found to be substance. What to material sense seems substance, becomes nothingness, as the sense-dream vanishes and reality appears" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, page 312).

It is at this point, then, that we reach the fundamental weakness of the lecturer's position. To declare for a theory of God and His universe which shall sustain in every essential part the full circle of human interests, is to place man (or his equivalent—a manlike deity) at the center of being, and to recognize, as part of the divine economy, every imperfection involved in the struggle for existence. To deny, on the other hand, the validity of the information supplied by the material senses, and to affirm that the universe is at all points characterized by that perfection which is announced in the first chapter of Genesis, is to begin to attain the correlative point of view, Whosoever shall lose his life for my sake and the gospel's, the same shall save it. With Mrs. Eddy the "survival of the fittest" meant something quite different from passing through the death-sieve of the struggle for existence. Since God is Himself the infinite source of supply, there are no needs unsatisfied in His creation. It is in proportion as we lose the errors of consciousness which testify to the struggle for existence, that the issues from death are reached, and that the fittest in us, namely the consciousness of good, alone is found to survive.

Mr. Balfour's is a halfway house, where no one can permanently rest. In one of his most brilliant passages he analyzes the causal process of perception through the material senses, and finally asks "Why should the long train of unperceivable intermediaries that connect the perceived with the perceiver be trusted to speak the truth?" Why indeed? Accepting God as the only cause of all that exists, and every effect of that cause as good, Mrs. Eddy saw the futility of attempting to arrive at the truth of the spiritual universe through those senses which are themselves as unreal as the matter about which they purport to give information.

It may be said that the lecturer himself lays stress upon the difference between what he calls the "causal series and the cognitive series of beliefs." He points out that the "act of intuition" by which we perceive an object, is entirely different from the train of messages reaching us from that object. Nevertheless, since these intuitions themselves involve that which is untrue and inharmonious, he is still moving in the squirrel's cage of material consciousness, which has no door opening into the spiritual consciousness. "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit."

Those who have read and comprehended the textbook of Christian Science (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures) will readily dispose of both series of beliefs. In regard to the causal series, it disappears in the exact degree in which God is understood to be the only cause; in regard to the cognitive, it becomes a scientific understanding, not of the things that perish, but of Him "in whom we live, and move, and have our being." And let those who have not read the textbook, but who find themselves dissatisfied with the point of view developed in these lectures, consider that there are men and women, old and young, in every walk of life, of every degree of intellectual attainment, who find in Mrs. Eddy's writings that "sudden flash of some great philosophic discovery," for which Mr. Balfour thinks we are still waiting in darkness. These writings have thrown a new light upon the greatest of all books dealing with the human and the divine. They show that the so-called miracles of the most scientific man who has appeared in the world's history were inductive proofs (capable of repetition) of that natural religion which will ultimately swallow up all religions that admit the reality of sin, disease and death. And deductively, as well as inductively, they make it clear that religion, metaphysics, ethics, æsthetics, and Science are not so many separate, and sometimes conflicting elements of knowledge, but that they all find their harmonious development within that unified theism and humanism which sees man in the image of God, and not God in the image of man.

AMERICAN NOTES

Benjamin Sulte, descendant of a soldier who fought under Montcalm and a man prominent among the French Canadian authors who write on Canadian history, has been given the degree of LL.D. by the University of Toronto.

Rupert Brooke's poems have had a sale of 22,000 copies.

Frank Sanborn of Concord, writing on Bergson, interjects the interesting comment that "Kindred by race but differently trained, Bergson is the Brandeis of psychology, and Brandeis, in a more practical and immediate manner, is the Bergson of social reform and jurisprudence."

Charles Francis Adams, who was one of the first of northern publicists and authors to do justice to southerners like Lee, had a monument bas-relief in his honor unveiled at the University of Virginia last week.

Wallace Stevens, with a play called "Three Travelers Watch a Sunrise," won the prize of $100 offered by Poetry, the Chicago journal devoted to verse, for the best one-act play.

John Cowper Powys is writing a second novel to be called "Rodmor." He also has had the temerity to compile a list of the "100 best books" and to give a reason for his choices.

Persons with memories going back to childhood's pedagogics and the old-fashioned methods of teaching reading will enjoy the southern woman's article on "The Sixth Reader" in the July Yale Review. In the same magazine, Prof William Lyon Phelps writes on Henry James.

Lorado Taft's history of American sculpture has the merit of being written by an artist who has achieved admirable results in the same field as the artists whom he describes.

Paderewski has written on "Poland, Past and Present," and the book is being sold for the benefit of Poles in Europe who are in need.

Ezra Pound, the American poet and radical, has written a biography of Gaudier-Brzeska, the sculptor, whose sacrifice for France is thus commemorated.

George Middleton has a four-act play, "The Road Together," ready for publication. He caters to a reading public.

Harry A. Franck, the pedestrian globe trotter, will tell of his visit to Macchu Picchu, the Incas' fastness in the Andes, in the July Century.

There is so much interest in the dance now, and especially in the dance as conceived by the Greeks, that Maurice Emmanuel's "The Antique Greek Dance" has been translated by Harriet Jane Beauley, and is now to be had.

The Bellman of Minneapolis in commemorating its tenth anniversary as the literary weekly of the Northwest with a high record for good fiction and poetry, will issue a special number made up largely of noteworthy articles that it has printed during the decade, and which now seem the best tribute to the owner's and editor's taste.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

Hamlin Garland, a product of the middle West, who knows the East and is often a visitor in its cities and literary centers, but who consistently keeps his residence somewhere in the upper Mississippi valley, assigns much of the faulty quality of literature produced in the United States today "to New York and its crowds" and to the effect of the metropolis upon talented writers who are drawn thither from all parts of the country, not omitting Boston. Indeed, he goes further and questions whether an urban environment in itself is not demoralizing, New York's influence being only the more baneful because the city is so much larger, more heterogeneous and commercialized than most—yea, than all other cities on the continent.

Comment of this kind, of course, instantly provokes rejoinder, in self-defense, by authors from the interior and from the smaller cities and rural towns who have found their way to communities where authors congregate and books are published. City-born and city-bred authors will not concede for a moment that their nativity and urbanization handicap them in the race for fame or in their capacity to serve the race. Consequently, Mr. Garland may count upon a lively season of correspondence with his fellow craftsmen, and on a "slating" in literary journals edited and issued in cities and mainly for urban readers. Nevertheless he has raised an old issue in a new form, and one well worth thinking about.

One can readily understand why, if an author is chiefly interested in the fleeting, ever-changing, motion-picture-like aspects of contemporary life for data, and expects to market his or her wares in markets where producer and middleman and consumer all profit by a quick realization on capital, then he or she should camp by the side of Lake Michigan or by the Hudson, at Chicago or New York. But if a man is to become what either John Burroughs or John Muir attained unto some years ago, he may live in a mountain cabin overlooking the Hudson and Catskills or he may be lord of the Yosemite domain! So with the poet. It has not been necessary for George Sterling of California to live in San Francisco or to come east to New York as Edwin Markham did. Robert Frost, author of "North of Boston," has won a national reputation while working on a remote New Hampshire farm. Authors whose work is mainly informational and reproductive naturally covet access to men of many types and to large and rich accumulations of books in public libraries. Authors whose work is creative and inspirational, who need to brood and meditate, who find in nature and in the history of the race viewed collectively the main themes of their thought and writing, have less need of the urban environment and the ceaseless "human touch" which city life provides.

Two of three great thinkers that the United States has produced in the realm of the intellect, Jonathan Edwards and Ralph Waldo Emerson, were dwellers in the small towns of their time. Jefferson, greatest of the statesmen of his period in intellectual fertility and range of speculative interest and acute comment, was a Virginia country gentleman. It was not until Mr. Roosevelt came to the presidency that the country really had a city-born, city-bred and urban-minded chief executive, though he, of course, by his life on the western plains, consorting with cowboys and hunters, had somewhat modified his distinctive urban sort of education.

The truth is that one cannot arbitrarily say that for A it will be better for him to work out his career as a thinker and man of letters in a city environment, and for B it will be better for him to live his life in the inland small town. Experience here, as in so many other phases of life, will be the best guide. Walter Prichard Eaton went from Boston to New York to be a dramatic critic, won his place, lived the hectic life of the daily whirl for several years, and then deliberately shook the dust of the city off his feet, fled to the Berkshire hills, found a spot where nature as well as man could be studied; and now he is master of two arts, that of dramatic criticism, which he does at his leisure, and that of nature interpretation. He goes to the great city for what it can give and for what he must have in order to continue his professional work; but his higher personal life he lives among the hills. So with Ray Stannard Baker alias "David Grayson," who came on from the West, encamped in New York, probed and purged its slums and its millionaire haunts of wickedness, and for a season was a factor in metropolitan journalism of a higher sort accusing and judging commercialism and immorality in high places. But he too in the course of time sought the hills about Amherst in the Connecticut valley for a place of abode for himself and his children. Then the sage appeared where formerly there had been the crusader. "David Grayson" began to preach good will, neighborliness, the worth of all men, and the workableness of the gospel of Jesus. New York is still near enough to him to use it as base of publishing operations; but Amherst is home.

This way lies the solution of the trouble which Mr. Garland has touched upon. Modern modes of living, communication, bartering, publishing and writing all facilitate that way of living which Emerson long ago set forth when he lived in Concord, but never lost touch with Cambridge and Boston. Of course if an author's royalties or his wife's fortune permit of a winter city and a summer country home, the problem is easily solved. But for the only moderately successful author it is now possible to be of a great city—so far as associations, intellectual stimulus and such necessities go—and yet not live within it. He may club it with his fellow craftsmen in Manhattan and farm it with his fellow residents of Long Island or North Jersey. He can dine with his publisher in Boston and sup with his children in Scituate or in Hamilton. He can breakfast with his kinsfolk in Lake Forest and revel with the "Cliff Dwellers" of Chicago in the evening. In short the modern author, if he wills to can be both urban and rustic.

But if one, either by force of circumstances or by choice, does happen to be an urbanite, does it inevitably follow that if an author, he is thereby debarred from the benefits of solitude, nature, and those phases of rural life on which its champions are wont to dwell? As a matter of fact one need not be of the crowd unless one wishes to. Indeed one can be lost and hide in it better than in the pitiless publicity of the small village. And as for nature, a sunset or a moonrise are what they are primarily independently of all earthly settings and are as glorious seen from an apartment house window or roof as when viewed from a hilltop. And as for the stars! Seen from the depths of a city canyon they are quite as remote as when watched from the hollows of a mountain vale. No! If the author in taking up residence in the great city falls from the high estate which he had in his village, town or small city home, it is not because of his environment solely. The critic must get within as well as look about for the causes of any faithlessness to ideals, literary or moral.

THINGS AN AUDACIOUS SPANIARD HAS HEARD

"Lo Que Sé Por Mi," by El Caballero Audaz. Illustrated. Madrid. 3 Pesetas net.

MADRID, Spain—It is given to no other country in Europe at the present time to make such a fair and reasonable attempt to proceed placidly and with good effect to the advancement of some departments of its higher life as Spain. The peninsula indeed has its troubles and anxieties, grave ones, during the existing world crisis, and to a large extent it is preoccupied with them, but it exerts a gallant endeavor to make a good advance along the nobler intellectual paths, to continue with the great work of its own reawakening and to labor well in the fields of natural science, art, literature and music, in regard to which its history is so full of riches, while other nations find themselves almost at a standstill in these matters. It is true that in intellectual matters Spain at the present time is doing well, and gives fine promise of assuming a far higher place in the world in the near future than she has done for many generations, even centuries. It is particularly noticeable that about Spanish journalism and literature—comparatively small though the volume of the latter may be as yet—and the better for the fact, there is an excellent tone.

"Lo Que Sé Por Mi," a new volume of sketches, considerations and conversations with some of the foremost figures in different departments of the life of Spain today, gives an emphasis to these reflections. The pen name of "the fearless gentleman" is that of Señor José Maria Carretero, a popular novelist and a very skillful contributor to the periodical in which he has made a specialty of conversations, of a very intimate character, he has had with the most eminent people, including members of the royal family, the leading statesmen, the most eminent writers and thinkers, successful musicians and others. The standard term of "interview" hardly suffices for these discussions, because there is about them an intimacy, a quality and information that few writers, even in Spain, where confidence is not rare, are in a position to impart to such work. Señor Carretero has acquired a reputation for his honesty of purpose, his careful and tactful workmanship, his personal knowledge of events and movements, and his "audacity," to use the term he has applied to himself, that has given him admission to the thoughts of the most reserved of his countrymen. The result is that this little book not only abounds in personal information, often of a most piquant character, and naïve confessions, but in a very real sense presents a picture of Spanish intellectual action in these days.

The key to the peculiar quality of the confessions is afforded by the first in the book, for here Sr. Carretero is in the most intimate conversation with a writer who stands high among the greatest literary workers of the world—Benito Galdós. Don Benito has the reputation in Spain, not indeed for being inaccessible to interviewers, but for defying them at the meeting, and that in the subtlest way, for with an ingenious skill, and a perfect courtesy, he contrives to interview those who come to him, and to leave his own confessions unrelated. At the beginning of his chapter Sr. Carretero conveys this characteristic of the subject, but he at last gains from the master a real confession, and we come to know something more of the writer of more than a hundred novels and other works—books that will live and not mere ephemeral things, novels that tell of the rise and glory and sad troubles of Spain, volumes that have sold by hundreds of thousands and have been translated into many languages.

Don Benito, we are told, came to Madrid when he was 19 years of age, and wrote his first novel, "La Fontana de Oro," which was inspired by the revolution, in the year 1868. In 1873 he began the famous series of novels which run under the general title of "Episodios Nacionales," with "Trafalgar," and this series must rank as the most remarkable collection of historical romances produced by any author in any language for at least a hundred years past. They give a marvelous picture of the life of Spain.

Galdós' series of contemporary novels, begun in 1876 with "Doña Perfecta," was followed a year later by "Marianela," which has been the most popular he has written. Of Galdós' splendid courage in the face of grave difficulties, and of his unceasing necessity to work on, for after all he is only a poor man in spite of his achievements, "El Caballero Audaz" writes with deep sympathy. "For me," Galdós tells his interviewer with a touch of bitterness, "my books have produced little, but for others they have made riches."

Can we do nothing great, asks Sr. Carretero, nothing worthy of him, to avoid this sad state of things? Happily there is some reason to think that Spain now gives a proper answer to this question. And for the future Galdós proposes to give us three more novels of the famous "Episodios Nacionales," and they will be "Sagasta," "Cuba," and "Alfonso XIII.," and an expedition to Buenos Aires is also contemplated.

Don Armando Palacio Valdés, in another chapter, has some extremely interesting things to say, and points of view to offer. He is regarded in many quarters as the most popular novelist in Spain today; it is by no means certain that he is not the greatest literary artist. There is the hot flash of imagination in his work that is not always present in the writings of Galdós, who, as some of us believe, has been too industrious. Palacio Valdés is of a more independent type. He is a master; he tells us that having nothing that he feels he must write at the moment, all the gold of the world will not persuade him to make an attempt, but yet he has an enormous faith in the future of Spanish literature. It is, he thinks, the fault of the Spanish public, and some other considerations with which the authors have nothing to do, that the place of the Spanish book is not now internationally higher than it is. The public have needed educating anew after long neglect, while they read only what came from France, and they hardly understood Galdós when he began to write. He confesses that he finds the foreign markets attractive, and that Spain does not yet reward her artists. His books have sold by hundreds of thousands of copies in America, a New York newspaper paid him one of his biggest fees for serial rights, and of one of his books, "Maximina," a first edition of 200,000 copies was printed and soon exhausted. But near the end of his statement Palacio Valdés makes a remark that attracts us strangely. He says that he has a little house at Cap Breton where he goes to pass the summertime, and on such occasions he gathers French writers about him for his company. He said to these friends one afternoon—and it was before the war—"Are you certain that if Spain possessed as many ships and guns as England, France, or Germany, her literature would not be considered as the first in the world?"

The Condesa Pardo Bazan is another Spanish writer with a great international reputation, and there are critics of other lands who have solemnly and authoritatively ranked her as the foremost living woman novelist. But La Condesa is much more than a fine teller of tales. She is a poet, romancer, lecturer, essayist, and politician. Above all, she is "una radical feminista." To her, feminism is the greatest thing and stands for the greatest work she has to do. And you cannot but admire and be impressed with the clear thinking, the deep reasoning and sharp perceptions of this Spanish lady. She has studied the times and circumstances with a marvelous judgment, and she has hopes for the rise of woman in Spain. If woman, she affirms, wishes to advance herself it is necessary in the first place that she should show a disposition in that direction, and in the second that she should come upon some prepared ground and find some assistance in the man. La Condesa remembers that the government has done what it can, and women who wish to go to the universities may prepare themselves there for all classes of careers, but she feels that in Spain the advancement of feminism does not depend on the government. It depends on the abandonment of customs and ideas that are narrow-minded and stupid. "My work," adds La Condesa, "in opening the doors to feminism in Spain has been purely personal; setting the example of doing all that I can that is forbidden to women, I have had the pleasure of being the first lady member of the Ateneo, and the first lady president of the section of literature, and the first and only woman who has been professor of the Escuela de Estudios Superiores in the Ateneo, the first member of the Real Sociedad Economica Matritense de Amigos del Pais, and many other offices. I have no doubt that if women will follow my example feminism in Spain will become a fact."

Herein reference has only been made to the remarks and ideas of writers, but in this attractive little volume musicians like Pepito Arriola, statesmen like Maura, actors and actresses like Enrique Borrás and Maria Guerrero, editors like Cávia and many others, whisper secrets into our ears, and our audacious gentleman does not shrink from waylaying the Infanta Isabel herself in those glorious grounds of La Granja, which fear no comparison with Versailles. "Gran cosa es la audacia en este mundo!" declares one of the author's subjects, and it is a good thing in this case for the foreign reader with a little sympathy for Spain, or even only a touch of curiosity regarding her, for, without intention one suspects, it gives a clear idea of the latent power of Spain.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—Israel Zangwill has written a book entitled "The War for the World."

Those who read the first volume of Maxim Gorky's autobiography, recounting the Russian novelist's childhood and earliest memories, will be interested to hear that the second volume is to be published shortly, describing his boyhood and first experiences of earning his living. The book is called "In the World."

One of the most interesting of recent announcements in the world of letters, is that of a forthcoming book by Maurice Maeterlinck. This is a collection of sayings and writings on the violation of Belgian neutrality in August, 1914. The book is entitled, "The Wrack of the Storm," and will be translated by Teixeira de Mattos.

A new volume of essays by E. V. Lucas is to appear shortly entitled "Cloud and Silver."

Two important studies of distinguished men of letters are announced in the "Writers of Today Series." The first, to be ready immediately, is "Joseph Conrad," by Hugh Walpole, and the second is "Henry James," by Miss Rebecca West.

All the world in every age has agreed to praise the character and gifts of Marguerite d'Angoulême, better known as Marguerite de Navarre. In his interesting and scholarly work entitled "The Pearl of Princesses," Noel Williams is perhaps inclined to rate her literary talent a little too highly, for though she was a graceful poet and a writer of remarkable culture, neither in prose nor verse did she produce anything which earns the name of great. Among the most famous of French writers she does not rank, but as a woman of literary insight and initiative she earned, and has preserved, the gratitude and admiration of the world of letters. Marguerite's opportunities to indulge her tastes were exceptional and she made full use of them.

With her brother's accession to the throne of Francis I., she became one of the most influential women in France. After her second marriage, which took place in 1527, to Henry of Navarre, she held miniature courts at Nérac and Pau, and here there assembled poets and artists, Protestants and freethinkers, distinguished men of every variety of talent and doctrine. Here came Marot, Bonaventure, Peletier and many others who have sung Marguerite's praises in verse. It is thought that the "Heptameron," of which she is the reputed author, written on the lines of Boccaccio's "Decameron," which possesses considerable charm and ingenuity, though Sainte-Beuve has not been inclined to rate it very highly, may have been written in collaboration with other members of her household. Her printed letters would make good reading at any time, but they are particularly interesting as setting forth the spirit of the Renaissance of which Marguerite was one of the noblest representatives. Few women have exercised so wide an influence over the thought of their times as did Marguerite of Navarre, and few could have wielded it so generously and so impartially. Brantôme, who lived when the afterglow of Marguerite's great popularity had not yet faded into mere historical evidence, had some interesting tales to tell about her and the ways in which she composed her stories. As she had many other occupations to fill her time, her writing was mostly done in her litter when she was on her travels. "I have heard this from my grandmother," writes Brantôme, "who always went with her in her litter, as lady of honour, holding the inkstand while she wrote, which she did most deftly and quickly, more quickly than if she had dictated."

THROUGH GLACIER PARK

"Through Glacier Park," by Mary Roberts Rinehart; with illustrations; Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, 1916; price, 75 cents net.

An invitation to take a vigorous and enlivening holiday to the Rocky Mountain divide is held out to the reader in the 90 pages that make up this chronicle. A reminder of the work the United States government is doing in the way of providing big, open air social centers for the nation, is contained in the author's journal of her trip across the glaciers and around the cornices of the Montana trails. A hint of the possibilities of Alpine travel in America, with adventurous, yet safe and comfortable party organization, is here set forth in an hour and a half of hearty gamin talk. In the picturesque paragraphs the authoress is seen successively as one of a file of riders on the climbing side of a pass, as an angler at the brink of a pool or rapids learning how to cast for trout and as a competitor in a story-telling group at a campfire. Wherever seen, she is a true traveler, putting herself into accord with her Indian surroundings and at the same time remaining sympathetic with the civilization behind the hills.

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HOWARD ELLIOTT IS GIVEN DEGREE BY MIDDLEBURY

Vermont College Students Told by Railroad President of College Influence for Sane and Economical Living

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. — Middlebury College conferred 71 degrees in courses yesterday: Seven masters of arts and 64 bachelors of arts and sciences.

The honorary degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Thomas G. Thompson of Schenectady, N. Y., and upon the Rev. Arthur H. Bradford of Rutland, Vt., Prof. Albert D. Mead of Brown University, a graduate of Middlebury, received the degree of doctor of science. Howard Elliott, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, received the degree of doctor of laws, as did also John Godfrey Saxe of New York, the college thus recognizing the centennial of the birth of the poet of the same name, who graduated in 1839.

At the corporation dinner addresses were delivered by Mr. Bradford, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Saxe.

The exercises of the week were concluded by the president's reception and the annual commencement ball in the McCullough gymnasium.

In course of his address Howard Elliott said:

"Never was there greater need than today for men of the type turned out by the hard training of 50, 100 and 200 years ago.

"We live in great times—the air is all athrob with thought and feeling. Great times are now being brought about, and never was there a time when men of steady judgment were more in demand.

"That is very true. The conflict on the other side of the water, after the physical struggle is over, will leave conditions the result of which no man can accurately fortell. But it must be admitted that there is likely to be a very serious readjustment of society and government and of the relations of individuals and races—also that this readjustment is certain to have its effect on this country. It is, therefore, well for those who have the welfare of the nation at heart to use their influence in preparing for the future."

Hepburn Hall and Commons, a dining hall for 100 boys, with social rooms, was opened Wednesday. It is a fireproof building of most approved construction and arrangement. A letter from the donor, the Hon. A. Barton Hepburn of New York, was read. Mr. Hepburn explained that he was interested in Middlebury College not merely as an alumnus, but because his father was born in the village in 1798 and his mother in the adjacent town of Salisbury.

Dartmouth Given $100,000

Retirement of President Nichols—A. Lincoln Filene Honored

HANOVER, N. H.—Retiring President Ernest Fox Nichols received long and hearty applause when, at the end of the commencement exercises in Webster Hall Wednesday he was presented with the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Other well-known men to receive degrees were Andrew W. Edson '78, associate superintendent of schools of New York city, who was made a doctor of pedagogy; Col. George Harvey, editor of the North American Review, and Professor Dunning of Columbia, doctor of letters; Byron E. Eldred, doctor of sciences; Frederick H. Page, pastor of First Congregational church of Waltham, doctor of divinity; Reuben E. Walker of the New Hampshire supreme court, doctor of laws; John A. Monroe, vice-president of the Union Pacific Railway, A. Lincoln Filene of Boston, and the Rev. John E. Johnson '66, masters of art.

President Nichols announced gifts to the college totaling nearly $100,000. Wallace F. Robinson of Boston, who recently gave Robinson Hall as a home for the non-athletic activities, gave an additional fund of United Shoe Machinery stock worth at present about $75,000, the income to be used for the maintenance and possible extension of Robinson Hall. Mr. Robinson was voted an honorary member of the class of 1916.

John E. Johnson, '66, was also thus honored by the class when the president announced another gift of $5000 toward the endowment of the Outing Club. Other gifts were: From Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parkhurst of Winchester, $1000 for additional furnishings in Parkhurst hall, $1200 from Alexander Steinert of Boston for the music department; from the Thayer Society of Civil Engineers, $800, and from three anonymous donors sums totaling $3800. The class of 1896, assembled at its twentieth reunion, gave $2500 to be added to the Dartmouth College alumni fund.

President Nichols announced the retirement of Prof. J. K. Lord, who has taught Latin for 47 consecutive years, the Dartmouth record for service; Prof. James F. Colby, for 21 years in the political science department, and Charles P. Chase, for 26 years treasurer of the college.

Silver Cup for Dean Olds

E. C. Converse of New York Donor of Library to Amherst

AMHERST, Mass.—A graduating class of 66 received degrees in course at the Amherst College commencement exercises in College hall Wednesday morning. Of these, 56 were given degrees of bachelor of arts and 10 degrees of bachelor of science. Six honorary degrees were conferred, as follows:

LL. D.—William C. Brownell '71, author, for 25 years literary adviser to Charles Scribner's Sons; Harmon N. Morse '73, professor of chemistry in Johns Hopkins; Munroe Smith '74, professor of comparative jurisprudence in Columbia; editor of the Political Science Quarterly.

Litt. D.—Ernest M. Hopkins, president-elect of Dartmouth College.

D. D.—Aaron B. Hunter '76, principal of St. Augustine's school, Raleigh, N. C.

A. M.—George D. Pratt '93, conservation commissioner of the state of New York

A portrait of William Hayes Ward '56 was presented to the college by Professor Tyler.

At the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society one senior was elected to membership on the basis of his undergraduate work, Hazen A. Chandler of Montpelier.

The alumni dinner was held in Pratt gymnasium with Starr J. Murphy '81, as toastmaster. Dean Olds, who has completed the twenty-fifth year of teaching at Amherst, was presented with a silver loving cup filled with gold by his former students. The appointment of Dr. Albert Parker Fitch, president of Andover Theological Seminary of Cambridge, as professor of the history of religion and Biblical literature was announcerd. Dr. Fitch is a graduate of Harvard and of Union Theological Seminary. It was announced also that the donor of the new $250,000 college library, whose name had previously been withheld, was E. C. Converse of New York. The library is a memorial to his brother James B. Converse, who was a member of the class of 1867.

BRITAIN PLANS MONUMENT FOR LORD KITCHENER

(Continued from page one)

cal reasoning which carried him to his decisions as in that instinct so often deeper and truer than our thoughts. It was that sure instinct which at the outbreak of the war warned him of the nature of the terrible struggle in which we were involved which induced him to set about the formation of armies on a scale such as they had never dreamt of and at a time, as he believed, when no statesman of any party would have formed a conception so gigantic and yet, as events have shown, so necessary. It is for us who remain, Mr. Bonar Law added, to close our ranks with a single eye to securing that victory, the ultimate attainment of which he never doubted.

Speaking for the Labor party, Mr. Wardle gave a testimony to Lord Kitchener's great hold upon the working classes.

There was no man in whom they had greater confidence and believed more firmly. One quality above all others which appealed to them was that they believed him to be absolutely straight. There was no crookedness in him. They could always rely on his word and it was that which, in their hearts, would be a much more imperishable monument than any which the House might erect to his memory. We have lost a great leader, he said, whom it will be difficult to replace, but the work which he began and in which we all feel the future of civilization is at stake we shall assist in carrying to final and conclusive victory.

Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert, one of Lord Kitchener's most vigorous critics, spoke eloquently in his praise, remarking on his indomitable personal courage and the great moral courage shown among other instances in his decision to hold a conference with members of the Commons.

Finally Sir George Reid said Lord Kitchener was not only a great soldier but was a humane and farseeing statesman. He was conspicuous in repairing the ravages of war.

In more than one place in Africa he freed the obscure downtrodden masses from the worst evils of the worst kind of barbarism. He laid amongst them the foundations of law and order. He established amongst them the beginnings of modern civilization. He created some sort of security for human lives. The exploits of his peaceful administration, Sir George Reid added, would outlive the luster even of his military triumphs.

The motion was unanimously carried.

On the proposition of the chancellor of the exchequer, the Lower House adopted an amendment to the finance bill reducing the customs duty on cocoa from 6d. to 4½d. per pound. An additional tax on motor cars was also withdrawn and it was announced that an extra duty of 6d. per gallon is to be imposed on petrol with certain exceptions. Certain modifications in the income tax scale, giving relief to small unearned incomes were introduced.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL PASSES HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today passed the fortifications bill, appropriating $35,000,000 for contracts and authorizations—an increase of some $16,000,000 over the last fortifications bill. An amendment by Representative Tavenner of Illinois, prohibiting use of the stop-watch system in government arsenals, was adopted, 197 to 115. The final vote on the bill was 165 to 9. The House then took up the sundry civil appropriation bill.

WOMEN'S CLUB OUTDOOR CONCERT

An outdoor concert will be held at the Women's City Club tomorrow evening, when the choral society of the club consisting of some 60 members will sing old-fashioned songs, with special songs and duets under the direction of Mrs. Henry D. Cormerais. Following the concert refreshments are to be served to members and their friends in the garden.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

chine guns twice broke the assaults of the Germans, who suffered heavy losses.

There was an intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

Aviation: On the night of June 20-21 one of our bombing groups dropped 210 shells on the station at Arnaville and 276 on the military establishments and the Metz station.

Yesterday afternoon's statement follows:

South of the Somme, before Maucourt, a detachment of the Germans which attempted to approach our lines was dispersed with rifle fire.

Northwest of Rheims the Germans, after exploding two mines, delivered an attack against the trenches at Hill No. 108, south of Berry-au-Bac. Checked by our curtain of fire, this attack was defeated completely.

On both banks of the Meuse our artillery and that of the Germans were rather active during the night.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Europ n Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Thursday—An official statement issued yesterday says:

Desperate fighting continues in the region north of Gadomitchi, on the Styr. The village of Gruziatyn changed hands several times. Yesterday afternoon we entered the village and captured eleven officers, 400 men and six machine-guns, but gusts of German artillery fire compelled us to evacuate the town again.

With furious persistence the Germans operating in the region of Vorontschine, northwest of Kiselin, under cover of gusts of artillery fire from both light and heavy guns, made repeated attacks on the evening of June 20 against our young regiments. Our troops by impetuous attack put the Germans to flight, taking nine machine-guns and a number of prisoners belonging to various regiments.

At 3 o'clock on the following morning in the region of the village of Rajmiesto, on the Stokhod river, northeast of Vorontschine, t Germans attacked in mass formation. The engagement became a hand to hand struggle in which the Germans, unable to sustain our steady pressure, took flight, leaving in our hands wounded and prisoners not yet counted.

Desperate fighti g is in progress in the region of Kiselin and further south.

On the extreme left wing we are still pursuing the Austrians and have crossed the Sereth river.

The total number of prisoners taken by General Brusiloff from June 3 to 15 inclusive was 3250 officers and 169,134 men. We also captured 198 guns, 550 machine guns, 189 bomb throwers, 119 artillery limbers, 34 searchlights and a large quantity of other war material.

On the Dvina front German artillery violently bombarded the region o the Ikskul bridgehead and the northern sector of the Jacobstadt positions.

On Tuesday night the Germans, after an intense bombardment of our lines to the southward of Smorgon, succeeded in penetrating our trenches, but were soon dislodged by our artillery and driven back to their own lines by a counter-attack.

In other sectors in this region all enemy attempts to attack were repulsed either by our fire or by the bayonet.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped about 40 bombs on the Vileika station.

On the Oginski canal there were some isolated encounters and violent artillery duels at different points.

Caucasus front—Near Diarbekr our scouts ambushed and shot down a strong enemy detachment which was on the way to relieve outposts.

In the direction of Mosul, in the region of Revanduzo, our detachments, including Georgian tribesmen, put to flight a strong band of Kurds, who left a large number of men on the field.

In the direction of Bagdad Turks were driven by Cossacks from the region of Kola-y-Shabin.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Thursday—A communique states the Italian Alpine troops have captured a strong position southwest of Mount Purche. Infantry engagements favorable to the Italians are reported on the western slopes of Mount Cengio. Three attacks against Italian positions on Mount Magnaboschi Monteay were repulsed. North of Frenzela valley the Italians continued their difficult advance across intricate terrain, repulsing frequent counter-attacks.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Thursday—The Austro-Hungarian war office announces in its report of June 20 the following:

While fighting with our rear guards the Russians have crossed the Sereth.

Between the Pruth and the Dneister, on the Stripa, and in the district of Radziviloff relative calm prevailed yesterday.

In successful defensive engagements southeast and northeast of Lokatchi our troops up to this time have captured 1300 Russians, cannon and three machine guns.

In the district of Kiselin attacks by the allied (Teutonic) troops are progressing in tenacious fighting.

Repeated strong attacks by the enemy between Sokal and Kolki were repulsed.

Near Gruziatyn, where the Russians attempted for the fourth time to penetrate our lines, bitter fighting is still in progress.

WAR BAZAR NETS $1,500,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The great bazar for the benefit of the war sufferers of the Entente Allies, which had been in progress here for 18 days, closed last night with profits unofficially estimated at $1,500,000 and an attendance record of nearly 750,000.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

M. Aristide Briand, president of the French Council, is a native of Brittany. He studied law, and began his career in the Chamber of Deputies as a Socialist member, elected by the miners of St. Etienne. He has been, successively, minister of public instruction; minister of justice; prime minister and minister of the interior (1913); minister of justice in the ministry of M. Viviani as reconstituted after the war began; and is now again prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. He was the principal mediator in the great French railway strike of 1910.

Muley Hafid is being carefully watched by the Spanish authorities in Barcelona, owing to the intention with which he is credited of gaining the shores of Morocco. It was Muley Hafid who signed the treaty which made Morocco a French Protectorate. This took place at Fez on March 30, 1912. Hardly a month elapsed before France was obliged to support her administration of the country by force of arms. Shereefian troops mutinied in Fez, and it was only after a considerable French force was sent to the Moroccan capital that temporary quiet was restored. General Lyautey was then appointed Resident General, and the day after his first interview with Muley Hafid, Fez was attacked on all sides by 20,000 tribesmen. The attack was finally repulsed by the French and Muley Hafid was permitted to leave Fez for Rabat, where he formally abdicated in favor of his brother, Muley Yusef, the present Sultan. He was granted a pension of f.350,000 by the French government.

M. Paul Milioukof, professor and deputy in the Duma, is the editor of the great Russian newspaper, the Rietch. M. Milioukof is the head of the constitutional democratic party in the Duma and a strong supporter of the newly formed progressive bloc. Though a man of advanced views, he sees the wisdom of going slowly, in order to maintain the unity which is so essential to the Duma at the present juncture.

Albert Leopold Mills, brigadier-general of the United States army, chief of the division of militia affairs, is to have his period of testing in efficiency during the coming weeks. He is a native of New York of the class of '79 at West Point. His spurs were won in the cavalry arm of the service. He attained his present grade in 1904. Congress in 1902 awarded him a medal of honor for bravery and coolness shown in the action at Santiago de Cuba, July, 1898. From 1898 to 1906 he was in charge of the military academy at West Point; then he had his term in the Philippines, lasting until 1909. To his present position he was assigned in 1912, so that he has had time to work out the details of the Dick law and to prepare for federated action between the regulars and the militia which will be possible when the new law, just passed by Congress, comes into effect July 1.

Ernest Fox Nichols, who bids good-by to Dartmouth College as president, this week, and joins the faculty of Yale University to teach physics, is a Kansas-bred educator, who specialized in physics in Cornell, the University of Berlin, and Cambridge University, and then taught the subject at Colgate University, Dartmouth College, and Columbia University, where he was found by the Dartmouth trustees in 1909 and called to the presidency then laid down by William Jewett Tucker. Professor Nichols is a Rumford medalist of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He collaborates in editing the Astrophysical Journal and he writes much for the leading journals of the United States and of Europe, discussing radiation and other special problems of physics. His preferences are for a career of investigation and research within given fields of knowledge, rather than for the duties and honors of high academic station. Yale, by getting him, adds to its staff of renowned specialists.

Herbert Parsons, who succeeds William Barnes as New York's member on the Republican national committee, is a Yale graduate and a Harvard law school man. He has been an alderman in New York city, a member of three Congresses, the Fifty-Ninth, to and through the Sixty-First, and president of the New York city Republican committee. Philanthropic work demands and gets a considerable amount of his attention and of his means, as does also the state militia. He has been a consistent opponent of the elements in the Republican party typified by Mr. Barnes, ever since entering public life, and his taking the place so long occupied by Mr. Barnes is indicative of the changes that have come within the party of late years.

Merle Thorpe, who has been head of the department of journalism at the University of Kansas, has been appointed editor of the Nation's Business, the official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Professor Thorpe has made the conferences, the literature and the practical aids of the school of journalism known far beyond the borders of Kansas, and also has done much as historian and spokesman of the national movement to enlist state-supported institutions of learning in the cause of higher journalism. He brings a technical equipment for his work in his new post which is unusual.

HARVARD TRAINS TIME CHANGED

Owing to the change in time of the morning races tomorrow, the Harvard Club of Boston "specials," which will take the graduates from Boston to New London tomorrow, will leave the South station earlier than originally planned. The B1 will leave at 6 a. m., and the B2 will leave five minutes later. This is just an hour earlier than the time originally scheduled.

BOSTON NORMAL DIPLOMAS GIVEN TO CLASS OF 116

Addresses Are Made by Henry Turner Bailey and Headmaster Wallace C. Boyden at Exercises Held at the School

Graduation exercises of the Boston normal school were held this morning, beginning at 9:30 o'clock. The diplomas were presented to the 116 graduates by Dr. David D. Scannell, chairman of the school committee. Adresses were made by Henry Turner Bailey and Wallace C. Bayden, headmaster of the school.

The exercises were distinguished by being the first of pupils taking the lengthened course of three years, and also the first of the course for college graduates instituted this year. Sixty-nine pupils were graduated from the regular course, 45 from the college course and 12 from the kindergarten course. Of the entire 116 graduates 35 were men. Class day exercises of the regular course students follow this afternoon.

The English high school graduated the largest class in its history last evening, 286 students. The exercises were held in the National theater and presided over by William B. Snow, headmaster, who assumed the office this year. Diplomas were presented by the superintendent of schools, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer. All the other high schools of the city will hold their graduation exercises sometime this afternoon or evening. The elementary schools are to have their exercises tomorrow.

Franklin medals and other honors of graduation are distributed as follows:

Public Latin School—First Howard Gardner Nichols prize, $40 in gold, Everett Hale Miller; second Howard Gardner Nichols prize, $25 in gold, Joseph Solomon Shubow; first Merrill scholarship, $100, Arthur William Marget; second Merrill scholarship, $100, Joseph Barin Nathan; Franklin medals, Arthur William Marget, Joseph Barin Nathan, Aaron Solomon Aronson, William Allen Denker, Henry Sadofsky, William Norman Elton, Abraham Tumaroff.

English High School—Franklin medals: Ralph Pidgin Abercrombie, Benjamin Dixon Ambrose, Benjamin Albert Botkin, Philip Joseph Byrne, Jr., Charles George Dandrow, Jr., Joseph Friedman, Thomas Francis Gorham, Hyman Leib Katz, Harry Markowich, Frederick Joseph O'Neil, Robert Steinberg, Benjamin Ulin; Cumston prizes, Philip Joseph Byrne, Jr., Benjamin Ulin.

Lawrence prizes:

For Excellence in English — Lester Rosenburg, Henry M. Levy, Theodore H. Kaplan, Russell B. Rae, Norman L. Weiss.

History—Edwin F. Classby, Robert Steinberg, Hyman L. Katz, Henry White, Jr., William F. A. Graham, Myer Temkin.

Civics—Arthur H. Stewart.

Economics—Benjamin D. Ambrose.

Latin—Benjamin Ulin, David Burstein, Abraham Fox.

French—Benjamin A. Botkin, Theodore H. Kaplan, Jacob Rosenthal, Harry Green.

German — Charles G. Dandrow, Jr., William Damshek, William Allen.

Spanish — Max Alfred, Francis P. Kirk, Ralph G. McHarrie.

Mathematics—Benjamin Ulin, Abraham E. Golden, Eli Lurie, Harry Green.

Elementary Science—Munzio Mancinelli.

Physics—Richmond S. Clark, Calder C. Downie.

Chemistry—Harry Markovitch, Robert Steinberg.

Botany—Herbert H. Wydom.

Commercial Geography — John D. O'Leary.

Commercial Law—Samuel Albert.

Bookkeeping—Henry L. Katz, Thomas F. Gorham, Elmer K. Higley, Max Schwartz.

Phonography—Henry L. Katz, Joseph H. McCrystal, William J. Burke.

Typewriting—Robert Steinberg, Jacob Greenblatt.

Drawing—Louis B. Woronoff, Louis J. Kasac, Grazio Longarini.

Declamation—Sumner Hootstein, Albert A. Kildare, Sumner Shapiro, Samuel Steiman.

For Fidelity and Deportment—Simon Ehrlich, Horace S. Banister, William G. McNary, Ralph P. Abercrombie, Philip J. Bryne, Jr., Thomas F. Gorham, Melvin E. Hyman, Charles B. Moseley, Charles D. Povah, Benjamin Ulin, Joseph W. Casidy, Van DeVeber, Theodore C. Fong, Thomas J. Hanson, Harlan E. Kezer, Joseph H. McCrystal, Roland Paul, Emil J. Schneider, James A. Sullivan, Mark W. Weiss, Julio O. Ramu, William I. Ames, Carl D. Cann, Andrew Ferretti, George W. Gilman, Louis Kaplan, Hyman L. Rosengard, Russell B. Shue, Homer D. Washburn, William L. Alexander, Arthur Cohen, Parker B. Holden, John H. Monahan, Frederick W. Westman, Dominic DeNoffio, John G. Hardy, Daniel Mahoney, George P. Northrop, Samuel Savage, Sydney G. Walton, Saul Cohen, Arnold M. Gordon, Parker R. Kennedy, Robert H. Naylor, Jeffrey P. Smith, John Zonis, Henry B. Burkland, Albert H. Fubler, Jacob M. Lezberg, Samuel Arzoomanian, John F. Feeney, Isadore Olefsky, Alfred J. Kroog.

Mechanic Arts high school—Franklin medals, Edwin O. Edenborg, Donald J. Lamont.

High School of Commerce—Special certificate (fifth year), Thomas F. Collins, John M. Farrell, Arthur L. Sullivan; Franklin medals, Benjamin Berman, Harold S. Clark, Frank S. Friedman, John F. McDevitt, Donald F. McNeil; Honor list for scholarship (for four years), Benjamin Berman, Harry J. Borofsky Harold S. Clark, James N. Dalton, Kenneth T. Dillon, Frank S Friedman, Thomas R. Keane, John F. McDevitt, Donald F. McNeil, (for last three years), Arthur J. Norton, William J. A. Vaugh, ((for last two years), Alfred H. Goldstein; Honor list for attendance (not absent for four years), Harold S. Clark, William J. DeCourcy, Thomas F. Donahue, Gordon F. Irons, John F. Kennealy, Harold J. McClutchy, Donald F. McNeil, William J. Pruyn, John E. Regan, Henry T. Rice, James Rogan, Henry J. Sullivan, William J. A. Vaugh, Albert A. Wilcox; Quincy Board of Trade gold medal, Frank S. Freidman; Plattsburg scholarship, Donald F. McNeil.

At the graduation exercises of the Massachusetts normal art school held yesterday 38 students were given diplomas. These were presented by Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, member of the state board of education. Ralph Adams Cram addressed the graduates on the dawn of a new era for art.

John B. Dunn was awarded a gold prize for general excellence in school work at the graduating exercises of the Brookline High School of Practical Arts, held in the hall of the Brookline high school last evening. The superintendent of schools, George I. Aldrich, gave the address of the evening. Walter Humphreys, chairman of the school committee, presented the diplomas.

The Arlington high school graduated the largest class in its history last evening, diplomas being given to 110 students. The salutatory was given by Chester H. Berquist and the valedictory by Rodney C. Hardy. C. N. Quimby, chairman of the school committee, awarded the diplomas.

Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton of the state board of education gave the address at the graduation exercises of the Watertown high school last evening. Adolph C. Ely, chairman of the school committee, presented diplomas to the 46 graduates. A portrait of the principal, Frank W. Whitney, was presented to the school by the class, Mr. Whitney retiring from the school after a service of 19 years.

Diplomas for the completion of the course were given to 53 boys and girls of the Lexington high school last evening. They were presented by Hallie C. Blake of the school committee. The feature of the program was a representation of a class meeting with lantern slides of past, present and future events in school life.

Honors to graduates of the Marblehead high school were awarded last evening as follows: Dorothy Whitney Murdock, first honor; Edith Emerson Hinckley, second honor, and Edith Perkins Graves, high honor. Thirty-nine diplomas were awarded.

Melrose high school graduated 136 pupils last evening. Edward J. Donovan was salutatorian and Miriam Loring valedictorian.

Diplomas were presented to 93 pupils of the Malden high school last evening by Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield, member of the school committee. Harold Frederick Hedberg gave the salutatory and Katherine Boyd the valedictory.

Cleopatra Leawood was given the Phillips gold medal for scholarship at the graduation exercises of the Swampscott high school last evening. Marion Oakes Brown received the silver medal for English composition. Diplomas were presented to a class of 30 by Robert E. Kimball, a member of the school committee.

NAVAL RECRUITS TO DRILL

Recruits for the civilians' naval training cruise next August will be given an "introduction" to a United States battleship if they turn out for the second drill on the U. S. S. Kearsarge at 4 and 7 o'clock today. "Setting up" exercises will be gone through and the routine drills on ship will be explained. These drills, held under the supervision of United States naval officers, are intended to get the recruits familiar with the geography of a battleship and what life on board means. At the drill last Tuesday about 120 civilians were present, and it is expected that even more will turn out tonight, as 250 have signified their intention of making the cruise.

AMHERST PROFESSOR NAMED

The Rev. Dr. Albert P. Fitch, president of the Andover Theological Seminary since 1909, has definitely accepted the chair of history and literature of religion at Amherst, according to his private secretary. The first information of the probability of Dr. Fitch becoming a professor at Amherst was received from President Meiklejohn of the college, last night. Dr. Fitch received his A.B. from Harvard in 1900 and in 1903 graduated from the Union Theological Seminary.

ESSEX UNITARIANS MEET

GLOUCESTER, Mass. — The Essex conference of Unitarian churches was held here yesterday. Representative James E. Odlin of Lynn, president of the conference, presided and addresses were made by the Rev. Frank A. Powell of Braintree, Miss Martha Rice of Belmont, James R. Pringle and James O. Fagan of Waverly.

MRS. MEAD GIVES TALK

A gathering of aliens at the rooms of the Women's Peace party was addressed last night by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead on "How to Bring About Peace." Following the address an open discussion took place. The address was the first one of a series to be given to aliens by Mrs. Mead.

YALE EXPLORER JOINS BATTERY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Prof. Hiram Bingham, the noted Yale archaeologist and Peruvian explorer, enlisted in the Yale battery last night. He will be attached to the battalion staff of Maj. Danford. His knowledge of Spanish and South American customs will be invaluable.

SENATOR ELLIS TO RETIRE

NEWTON, Mass.—Senator George H. Ellis, Republican, announced yesterday that he will not seek reelection this fall. He has been in the Legislature for six years.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS NEXT CONCLAVE IS IN PHILADELPHIA

Grand Encampment Officers to Be Elected Today—Amendment to Code Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The next triennial conclave of Knights Templars of the United States will be held in Philadelphia, the second Tuesday in September, 1919. This was the unanimous decision of the 466 accredited delegates to the grand encampment of Knights Templars, which is holding its thirty-third triennial conclave and centennial celebration in this city.

It is expected that officers of the grand encampment will be elected at today's session. Before this election can be held, however, the grand encampment must decide on the so-called Derby amendment to its code. Should this pass, the present acting grand master, Right Eminent Sir Lee S. Smith of Pittsburgh, who is officially deputy grand master, will at once become a past grand master, and the present grand generalissimo, Very Eminent Sir Joseph K. Orr, of Atlanta, Ga., will become grand master of the order. Three officers below these would each advance two steps toward the supreme rank, leaving the offices of senior warden and junior warden to be filled.

If the amendment is carried, which is considered probable, two of the four present candidates for the junior wardenship will win office. The candidates are George Vallery of Colorado, Samuel P. Cochran of Dallas, Tex., William L. Sharp of Chicago and Perry W. Weidner of Los Angeles.

Acting Grand Master Lee S. Smith has appointed Right Eminent Sir Elmer E. Stone, grand commander of California, to the post of grand standard bearer of the grand encampment in place of Sir Frederick C. Thayer of Waterville, Me. The appointment, a temporary one, is expected to be made permanent. Competitive drills were held in the big Knights Templars amphitheater Wednesday morning but the names of the winning teams will not be announced until Friday evening.

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HARVARD TAKES BASEBALL TITLE FROM YALE NINE

Crimson Makes It Two Straight Victories by Defeating Elis at Soldiers Field, Four Runs to One

Harvard's varsity baseball team is today enjoying the championship of the eastern colleges following its victory over the Yale nine at Soldiers field Wednesday afternoon in the second game of their championship series by a score of 4 to 1. Harvard won the first game of the series at New Haven Tuesday by a score of 5 to 2.

Wednesday's game was played before the usual Harvard commencement day gathering. There was a big attendance and several of the classes which have returned to Boston to attend the graduation exercises marched to the game. It was a typical commencement day throng with the Crimson of Harvard predominating and when the final Yale man had been put out, the Harvard followers celebrated in their usual way.

Coach Mitchell of the Harvard team sprang somewhat of a surprise when he selected Harrison to do the pitching for the Crimson. It was the first time Harrison had ever played in a Harvard-Yale varsity game, and he came through in splendid style. He was found for six scattered singles, and had he been given perfect support he would have shut the Elis out. His best work was in the seventh inning, when he struck out three men in succession.

The Harvard team as a whole played better baseball than their opponents. They showed up very strongly in the field, taking part in two fast double plays which figured prominently in the result of the game. They also showed good judgment on the bases.

Harvard did not show up as strongly at bat as usual, getting only four hits off Watrous who pitched for Yale. The Crimson made their hits count however. In the first inning Harvard scored a run without a hit when Coolidge received a base on balls, and went to third on Nash's infield out. Abbot was given a base on balls, and on a double steal Coolidge scored when Johnson muffed Munson's throw to catch Abbot at second. Harvard added a run in the fifth inning, when Percy hit for two bases, went to third on a sacrifice hit by Fripp, and scored on a sacrifice fly by Bothfeld. Harvard scored two more runs in the sixth on a single by Coolidge who stole second and went to third on a sacrifice by Nash. Abbot was given a base on balls, and went to second on Harte's fly to Johnson, Coolidge drawing a throw to the home plate. Both Coolidge and Abbot then scored on a single by Beal.

Yale made two more hits than Harvard, but failed to place them where they would count in the scoring of runs. The Elis only run was made in the fifth inning, when Shepley reached second on a wild throw by Beal. Munson singled, sending Shepley to third and the latter scored on a sacrifice fly by Early. The score:

HARVARD

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Coolidge, c.f.	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Nash, 1b.	2	0	1	1	10	0	0
Abbot, 2b.	2	1	0	0	3	4	0
Safford, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harte, c.	4	0	0	0	6	2	0
Beal, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	0	1
Percy, r.f.	2	1	1	2	3	0	0
Fripp, l.f.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Garritt, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rothfeld, ss.	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Reed, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harrison, p.	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	23	4	4	5	27	11	2

YALE

Johnson, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Snell, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Vaughn, c.f.	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Hush, 1b.	4	0	1	1	11	0	0
Shepley, r.f.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Munson, c.	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Armstrong, 3b.	2	0	0	0	3	4	0
Crotty, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early, l.f.	2	0	1	1	3	0	0
Watrous, p.	2	0	1	1	0	3	1
Totals	29	1	6	6	24	10	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4
Yale	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit, Percy. Sacrifice hits, Nash 2, Fripp, Armstrong. Sacrifice flies, Bothfeld, Early. First base on error, Harvard 1. Left on bases, Harvard 3, Yale 4. Stolen bases, Nash, Abbot. Base on balls, by Harrison 1, by Watrous 4. Struck out, by Harrison 6, by Watrous 3. Double plays, Bothfeld and Nash; Abbot and Nash. Time, 1h. 41m. Umpires, Conway and Westervelt. Attendance 13,000.

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Captain Seth Low, 2d, Yale varsity crew of 1916

Abbot to Lead Harvard

Crimson Baseball Players Elect Second Baseman Captain

G. E. Abbot '17 of Andover was elected captain of the Harvard varsity baseball team Wednesday. He has played second base for the nine in every game for the past two years and is the best second baseman Harvard has had for some time. After entering Harvard he made his freshman team and was chosen captain. Besides baseball, Abbot plays hockey. He was substitute goal on the varsity seven last season.

Capt. H. L. Nash first base, E. W. Mahan and Wilmot Whitney pitchers, F. P. Coolidge center field, F. G. Fripp left field and T. H. Safford substitute catcher, are the men lost to the college next spring.

Harrison, who pitched so well in the Yale game Wednesday, W. G. Garritt, Jr., '17, W. G. Cummings '17, with W. B. Felton and Coolidge of this year's freshman nine, will be the pitching nucleus next season. Richard Harte, catcher; Abbot, second; C. S. Reed and H. S. Bothfeld, shortstops, and Beal, third base, will all be back for another year.

Le Gore to Lead Yale Nine

Elis Elect Shortstop of 1915 as Captain for Next Season

Yale's varsity baseball players met at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, after the game with Harvard Wednesday afternoon, and elected H. W. Le Gore '17 captain for next year. Le Gore was one of the players who was ineligible to play this spring on account of having violated a Yale athletic rule during the summer of 1915. He will be eligible to take part in intercollegiate athletics again next fall.

Le Gore played shortstop on the Yale varsity nine of 1915 and was one of the best college shortstops in the country. He also played on the Yale varsity football team of 1914 and was the best kicker on the team.

Coach Lauder has been engaged to coach the team again next year and he will be in full charge. It is expected that Rhett, one of the players who was ineligible to play this year, will be back in college next year and try for the team. On the whole, the outlook for next year is quite promising.

PICKUPS

Pitcher Foster of the Red Sox has joined the no-hit, no-run major league boxmen. That was a fine exhibition he gave yesterday.

Detroit has at last worked up into a tie with Cleveland for first place in the American league standing. The race is getting more and more interesting.

The St. Louis Browns treated the Chicago White Sox to a big surprise yesterday by winning two straight. Manager Jones appears to be speeding up his team.

G. E. Abbot should make a splendid captain to succeed Nash at Harvard. Abbot is one of the best second basemen ever developed at Cambridge and his position is a splendid one from which to direct a team.

That Coach Mitchell is a fine judge of baseball players is shown by the way he developed Pitcher Harrison. Last year he was an infielder on the freshman nine, but Coach Mitchell saw pitching possibilities and made them count.

Capt. H. L. Nash and his Harvard varsity nine showed some splendid baseball this spring and well deserve the eastern college championship. Well coached by Fred Mitchell and with Nash making a splendid leader, the Crimson nine will be regarded as one of the best turned out at Cambridge.

It isn't very often that a man who has not taken part in a single game during a season is elected captain of a college varsity baseball team, as is the case with H. W. Le Gore of the Yale team. The election does not come as any surprise, as Le Gore is sure to make the team following his being declared eligible to play next year.

GROTON BOYS TO GO TO PRINCETON

PRINCETON, Mass. — Slater Washburn, son of the Hon. C. G. Washburn, Worcester, will bring a baseball nine from the Groton school June 28 to play a nine from Clinton managed by W. N. Boylston, formerly of Princeton University. The game will be on the Princeton Common.

SCHOOL RIFLE RESULTS GIVEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Results of interhigh school gallery rifle matches shot from December to March were announced Wednesday by the National Rifle Association. Protested scores delayed the announcement.

Placer County high school of Auburn, Cal., won with a grand score of 10,632. Iowa City finished second with 10,622. Class B medals were won by Erasmus Hall of Brooklyn, N. Y., score 10,111. Cedar Rapids, Ia., was second with 10,030. Central of the District of Columbia won medals in class C with a score of 8353.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Brooklyn	29	19	.604	.453
Philadelphia	30	20	.600	.538
New York	25	23	.521	.447
Boston	24	24	.500	.462
Cincinnati	26	28	.481	.438
Chicago	25	29	.463	.588
Pittsburgh	21	28	.429	.510
St. Louis	23	32	.418	.552

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 5, New York 4.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2.
Other games postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

BOSTON BRAVES WIN, 5 to 4

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Boston Braves defeated the New York Giants here Wednesday afternoon in a 10-inning contest by a score of 5 to 4. Allen started pitching for Boston and lasted seven and two thirds innings when he was succeeded by Hughes, who held New York scoreless during the remainder of the game. Perritt and Mathewson pitched for the Giants, Boston's winning run being scored off the last named. The batting of Burns and Robertson for New York featured the game. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	10	0
New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	9	2

Batteries—Allen, Hughes and Gowdy; Perritt, Mathewson and Rariden and Kocher. Umpires—Quigley and Byron. Time—2h. 5m.

CINCINNATI WINS TWO GAMES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Cincinnati twice defeated Chicago Wednesday and sent the Cubs from fifth place. Toney's good pitching in pinches and his own two-base hit, which scored two runs, were factors in Cincinnati's 4 to 3 victory in the first game. Lavender's unsteadiness, Chicago errors and Moseley's clever pitching gave Cincinnati the second game, 3 to 2.

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	7	0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	5	2

Batteries—Toney and Clark, Wingo; Packard, Pendergast and Archer. Time—1h. 46m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	2
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—Mitchell, Moseley and Wingo; Lavender, Prendergast, Brown and Archer, Fischer. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time—1h. 55m.

STALL WINS GOLF CUP

BROCKTON, Mass.—W. T. Stall and W. M. Nute played the final match for the president's cup at the Thorney Lea Golf Club course Wednesday, Stall winning 4 and 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Los Angeles 4, Oakland 2.
Vernon 2, San Francisco 1.
Portland 4, Salt Lake 1.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Hartford 4, Lawrence 2.
Springfield 13, Lynn 7.

OARSMEN OPEN BIG REGATTA ON THAMES RIVER

Harvard and Yale Freshman Fours and Gentlemen Eights Scheduled to Race This Afternoon—Big Events Friday

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Harvard and Yale will open their annual regatta of 1916 on the Thames river this afternoon when two minor races are scheduled to take place. The big events will not take place until tomorrow, the freshman and second varsity eights racing over two-mile courses in the morning and the varsity eights closing the day with the big race over the four-mile course.

Today's events will be a half-mile race for gentlemen's eights. These crews are made up of graduates, and they compete for the R. F. Herrick trophy. The first of these races took place in 1906 for a trophy donated by Mr. Graves, a former Yale oarsman. This trophy was won by Harvard in 1911, the Crimson winning all five races held, no contest taking place in 1910 as Yale was unable to get an eight together.

The Herrick cup was put up in 1912 and Harvard won it that year. No race was held in 1913, Yale declining on account of inability to get a crew together. Yale won the race in 1914 and Harvard won in 1915. Who will make up these crews will not be definitely known until just before they are scheduled to start—in fact, there was some question this morning as to whether the race would be held. Reports from Yale quarters state that several of the men selected to make up the crew would be unable to row, as they belong to the militia, and unless their places can be filled the race will have to be called off.

The other race today is for freshman fours. It will be over a one-mile course. Last year Harvard won the event in 6m. 21s., and the Crimson youngsters are out to make it two straight today. The Harvard crew will be made up of Captain Canfield stroke, Brewer 4, Freeman 2, Cobb bow, Mitchell coxswain. Yale's boat will be manned by Enders stroke, Walker 3, Cobb 2, Randall bow, Frieb coxswain.

This city is beginning to fill up with graduates of the two universities. The harbor has a number of yachts at anchor waiting to go up the river the first thing in the morning and others are expected to arrive before the day is over. Hotel accommodations are at a premium and the demand for tickets on the observation train has been a heavy one.

Little work will be given the oarsmen today. The crews which will row tomorrow will be given some short conditioning rows with a few racing starts. Reports from Red Top, where the Harvard men are quartered, and Gales Ferry, where the Yale men hold forth, state that all of the crews are in championship form and awaiting the starting signal with confidence.

The chief topic of discussion at the quarters Wednesday was the changing of the time for holding tomorrow's races. The change was announced following a long conference between Head Coach Herrick and Captain Morgan of the Harvard crews and Capt. Seth Low, 2d, of the Yale crews at Red Top. Owing to the fact that all of the oarsmen who belong to the militia must report at their various camps Saturday, it was thought best to have the morning races take place earlier than originally scheduled. That will mean that the freshman eight-oared race will take place first, starting at the navy yard at 9:30 and being rowed down stream. The second varsity eights will start at 10 from the navy yard and row down stream. The big varsity race will start at 5:45 with the finish at the railroad bridge. This change of program was announced in the following statement given out by Referee Meikleham and Coach Herrick.

"At a meeting held this afternoon between the Yale and Harvard University crew representatives and the referee of the races, it was unanimously decided that, owing to the probability of a postponement of the morning races and the danger of a further postponement until Saturday, and in view of the fact that certain members of the crews must report for military service not later than Friday night, the hours for rowing the morning races should be changed and the freshman race be rowed at 9:30 down stream on the lower two miles, and the second varsity at 10 over the same course. If either or both of these races cannot be rowed at these hours, either or both will be rowed at any hour, either up stream or down stream at the discretion of the referee, up to 12 m.

"If either or both cannot be rowed in the morning, either or both postponed races will be rowed not later than 4:45 p. m. down stream on either the upper or lower courses at the discretion of referee.

"At the meeting it was decided that the varsity race should be rowed down stream at 5:45. Yale and Harvard very much regret this change from the original program, but have deemed it absolutely necessary on account of the orders which members of the crews have received to report for military duty not later than Friday night."

The Yale varsity crews were given light practice Wednesday evening, paddling only a mile down the stream and back to the boat house. The freshmen did not launch their shell.

The Harvard varsity crew was on the course for about half an hour in the evening, paddling scarcely two miles.

BIG ENTRY FOR LONG YACHT RACE NEXT SATURDAY

Twenty-Six Craft Will Take Part in Run From Whortleberry Island to Block Island

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twenty-six entries have been received from the first of the long-distance yacht races of the year from this port. These are named for the run from Whortleberry island to the west harbor of Block island, a distance of 100 nautical, or 116 statute miles. Fifteen sail-propelled yachts will compete in the thirteenth annual race of this sort under the management of the yachting department of the New York Athletic Club, and 11 in the ninth annual power boat race, both to be sailed Saturday.

The first of sailing yachts will start at 11 a. m., and with fair winds and tide will reach their destination some time the following morning. They will sail in two classes, though the start will be made at the same hour. The first class will be made up of decked, or cabin boats, of from 20 to 35 feet on the load water line, with 10 minutes allowance per over-all foot; yawls and auxiliaries, to sail with engines sealed, receiving 5 per cent additional. Entries for this class with the allowances are:

Yacht and Owner	Time Allowance
Adeltha, Spencer & Diem	0 15
Pontiac, W. H. Bowes	1 00
Evelyn, E. H. Potter, 2d	1 20
Nahma, J. F. Duryea	2 30
Mahdeena, W. R. Laidlaw	3 25
La Cubana, W. B. Bronander	3 45
Merry Wing, W. R. Elmer	3 55
Edyth, J. D. Sparkman	4 00
Careless, C. B. Byram	4 05

The second division will be made up of the handicap yachts racing in one division, the entries with their percentage of allowances being W. L. Coursen's Wasaka, 3 per cent; E. G. Smith's Mignon, 9; W. F. Clarke's Nadia, 10½; H. C. Stone's Santana, 13; Pfeiffer Brothers' Clare, 14, and Commodore Daniel Bacon's Solita, 20.

One hour later, at noon, the express cruisers of between 30 and 60 feet in length over all, will start on their run, which should be finished well before sundown, as better speed than has ever before been made over the course is expected. The entries include T. B. Taylor's Vision; W. H. Hand, Jr.'s Countess; E. P. Charlton's Edamena II.; H. F. Gurney's Oriflamme II.; R. E. Slavin's Lady Betty; F. L. Upjohn's Flyaway III., and Captain Horn's Ursula. In the race last year the Flyaway III. covered the course in 5h. 40m. but lost the race on time allowance to Cero, which finished third after Flyaway III. and Intrepid.

The start for the third division, made up of cruisers of less than 50 and more than 28 feet length over all, will be made at 4 p. m., with the following boats named as starters: B. E. Eldredge's Romance, J. H. Wallace's Heather; W. P. Frost's Cero receiving 5h. 30m. 32s. allowance, and A. E. Luders' Oriana, receiving 5h. 32m. 49s. allowance.

MATCH PLAY IN HUDSON RIVER TOURNEY TODAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Match play starts today in the Hudson River golf championship tournament over the course of the Hudson River Country Club. C. H. Brown of the home club won the medal in the qualifying round of the tourney Wednesday, with a card of 40—35—75. Brown, who was the titleholder in 1909, was closely followed by S. D. Connolly of Rockland, the defending champion, who finished three strokes behind the medal winner.

Connolly played his round in the morning and Brown finished his in the late afternoon, and the defending champion's card showed him several strokes in the lead when Brown had reached the tenth hole. From this point on Brown began to play his best golf, took a fine 35 for the inward journey, and made his task comparatively easy.

Fifty starters teed up in the annual tournament, some in the morning and some in the afternoon. Three sixteens qualified. Three golfers tied for last place in the championship division, and they will settle the matter early today.

Connolly turned in a card of 78 that appeared for the greater part of the day as low score. Brown, however, began to play championship golf at the turn and to hole out on several greens in a stroke under par. He ran down a putt for a 3 on the uphill eleventh, and pitched over the bunker for a 2 on the short thirteenth. A 4 on the long fourteenth materially aided in keeping down his total, and his only real mistake was an extra shot that he took on the seventeenth. His card was as follows:

Out	4	3	4	7	5	5	3	3	4	—40
In	5	3	5	2	4	4	4	5	3	—35—75

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Toronto 8, Newark 0.
Providence 3, Montreal 2.
Montreal 2, Providence 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Minneapolis 6, Columbus 4.
Indianapolis 10, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 4, Toledo 3.
St. Paul 5, Toledo 4.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Newport News 7, Rocky Mount 6.
Petersburg 12, Hopewell 10.
Norfolk 12, Portsmouth 9.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION

Oklahoma City 6, Ft. Smith 5.
Sherman 9, Tulsa 6.
Muskogee 2, Paris 0.
Denison 4, McAlester 0.

MARSTON TAKES LYNNEWOOD GOLF TROPHY IN FINAL

Baltusrol Star Defeats Buxton Over Huntingdon Valley Club Course by Score of 2 and 1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The name of M. R. Marston of Baltusrol is the first to be engraved on the third Lynnewood Hall golf trophy of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. Wednesday afternoon the New Jersey player won the sixteenth annual invitation tournament for that trophy, defeating C. B. Buxton of the home club in the final round by the close margin of 2 up and 1 to play. The match was played over the Noble course.

Marston reached the final by eliminating H. L. Willoughby, Jr., the Philadelphia champion, by 2 up and 1 to play in the semi-finals, while Buxton won by the same margin over J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, the runner-up in the national last year.

Buxton played par golf against Marston on the first nine holes in the final match Wednesday and led at the turn by 2 up. On the homeward trip Marston was the one to get par figures except on three holes, one of which—the long sixteenth—he played in 4, one under par, while on the twelfth he was a stroke over par, and on the thirteenth picked up after playing his fourth into the creek. Marston's achievement on the sixteenth turned the match in his favor, and although Buxton played well to equal matters on the seventeenth, his putt of 10 feet missed the hole by a matter of inches and the match went to the New Jersey contestant. The summary:

Semi-final round—M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated H. L. Willoughby, Jr., Merion Cricket Club, 2 and 1; C. B. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley, defeated J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 2 and 1.

Final round—Marston defeated Buxton, 2 and 1.

PLAY STARTS AT HOT SPRINGS IN ANNUAL TOURNEY

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—The first rounds of match play for men and women were played Wednesday in the tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests at Hot Springs. Play was in five sixteens for men, and in three eights for women.

A. K. Oliver of Pittsburgh, last year's champion, was in good form, playing a round in 76 and defeating his partner, E. J. Ridgeway of New York, by 3 and 1. Other interesting matches in the first sixteen were those in which T. R. Brown of Scarsdale beat D. M. Parker of Garden City, 4 and 3, and in which Z. T. Miller of Apawamis beat W. L. Crocker of Boston, 6 and 5.

There were a number of 36-hole matches in which the players tied in 18 holes in the morning and played out 18 holes in the afternoon. Of these, Dr. F. M. Edwards of Columbus, O., beat R. C. Hollis of Scarsdale, 1 up; F. H. Sisson of Dunwoodie beat J. F. Mateson of Edgewater Golf, 3 and 2, and H. R. Mallison of New York beat S. R. McKelvie of Lincoln Country, 3 and 2.

Among the winners in the women's round, first eight, were Mrs. W. S. Bird of New York, who defeated Mrs. John Abeel, 2 and 1, and Mrs. H. R. Mallison of New York, who defeated Mrs. L. Hubbs, 5 and 4.

CAPTAIN BJORN STAR ATHLETE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Walter Bjorn '18, who is to be Trinity's track captain for the season of 1917, has been the star member of the team for two seasons. He won the broad jump in every dual meet in which the college engaged, and has been the only man to score for Trinity in the New England intercollegiates in two seasons. Besides holding the college record for the broad jump, he won for his team points in both the high jump and throwing the discus.

MISS GILLEAUDEAU WINS MATCH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, the Barnard College tennis champion, won another match in the annual open tournament of the New Rochelle Tennis Club Wednesday morning, when she easily defeated Miss C. Barrett, 6—0, 6—2. Mrs. B. P. Wood, former California state titleholder, was also victorious. Mrs. Wood eliminated Mrs. Carlebach, 6—3, 6—2.

SWIMMER OFF FOR COAST

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Miss Olga Dorfner of this city, national swimming champion at 100 yards, left Wednesday for San Francisco, where she will defend her title on July 4. The challengers are Miss Claire Galligan, New York, and Miss Dorothy Burns, California. Honolulu will also be represented.

CORNELL ELECTS CLARY

ITHACA, N. Y.—F. J. Clary '17 of Seneca Falls, N. Y., was elected captain of the Cornell varsity baseball team for next season at a meeting Wednesday. He succeeds Arthur Mellen, also a junior and eligible next year. Clary is a member of Alpha Tau Omega and has been first string catcher for two years.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Memphis 1, Mobile 0.
Little Rock 1, New Orleans 0.
Atlanta 9, Nashville 8.
Birmingham 8, Chattanooga 7.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

Winston-Salem 10, Raleigh 2.
Winston-Salem 2, Raleigh 1.
Charlotte 9, Greensboro 3.
Charlotte 5, Greensboro 4.
Asheville 5, Durham 4.

FINE ENTRY FOR LAKEWOOD CLUB TENNIS TOURNEY

Present Clay Court Champions Will Defend Their Titles — Japanese Stars to Play

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An entry of unusual strength is indicated in the tournament for the clay court championship of the United States, which will begin on the courts of the Lakewood Tennis Club, Lakewood, O., Saturday. It is practically assured that all of the titleholders will defend, and the list of aspirants for the honors holds promise of some keen play on the courts.

R. N. Williams, 2d, the singles champion, has reconsidered his early announcement that he would not compete at Cleveland. G. M. Church and Dean Mathey, the doubles champions, will defend in the challenge round, and Church will also play in the singles competition. The women's singles champion, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, will play through in defense of her title.

Among the entrants in men's doubles are G. M. Church and Dean Mathey of this city, E. R. McCormick and E. A. Warren of Los Angeles; H. V. D. Johns and W. F. Davis of San Francisco; A. T. Spalding and T. W. Hendrick of Buffalo, H. T. Emerson and R. A. Holden of Cincinnati, R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Brook Martin, Canton; W. S. McElroy and C. S. Garland, both of Pittsburgh, and the Japanese stars, Kumagae and Mykami, who have left California, planning to compete in this tournament.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Cleveland	32	24	.571	.404
Detroit	32	24	.571	.536
Washington	30	23	.566	.500
New York	29	24	.547	.500
Boston	28	27	.509	.604
Chicago	26	28	.481	.649
St. Louis	24	31	.436	.370
Philadelphia	15	35	.300	.382

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 2, New York 0.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 11, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
Washington-Philadelphia, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

FOSTER PITCHES NO-HIT GAME

Due to the brilliant pitching of George Foster, the Boston Red Sox shut out the New York Americans at Fenway park Wednesday afternoon by a score of 2 to 0. Foster did not allow the New York players either a hit or a run and he was given perfect support by the rest of the team. Only one New York player reached second base and only three reached first, all on bases on balls. Magee, High and Gilhooley made five catches in the outfield for New York, while Hooper led at the bat for Boston with three hits in four times up. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	8	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0

Batteries—Foster and Carrigan; Shawkey and Nunamaker. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 30m.

DETROIT 3, CLEVELAND 0

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit went into a tie for first place by defeating Cleveland, 3 to 0, here Wednesday. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—	3	8	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

Batteries—Coveleskie and Stanage; Bagby, McHale and O'Neil. Umpires—Nallin and Evans. Time—1h. 30m.

ST. LOUIS TAKES BOTH GAMES

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis took two games from Chicago Wednesday, 11 to 1 and 2 to 1. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	3	—	11	13	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	3

Batteries—Wellman and Severeid; Danforth, Cicotte, Benz and Schalk. Time—2h. 2m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	1
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Koob and Hartley; Scott, Russell and Schalk. Umpires—Chill and Dinneen. Time—1h. 31m.

KING TO JOIN MACK TOMORROW

AMHERST, Mass.—Capt. E. L. King of the Massachusetts Agricultural College baseball team will report to Manager Connie Mack tomorrow in Boston, according to his contract with the Philadelphia club. King is now leading the M. A. C. team at the bat with an average over .500. He has been a regular on the M. A. C. team four years.

CORNELL FOOTBALL WORK EARLY

ITHACA, N. Y.—Dr. Sharpe, Reed '98 and Van Orman '08, will meet the candidates for the Cornell varsity football eleven when they report for preseason practice Sept. 18. This early date will give the 40 candidates two weeks' practice before the first game, which is to be against Oberlin on Sept. 30.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Jacksonville 4, Augusta 0.
Columbia 4, Charleston 2.
Columbus 14, Macon 2.
Montgomery 1, Albany 0.

BASEBALL
FRIDAY, JUNE 23, AT 3:15 O'clock
Red Sox vs Philadelphia
FENWAY PARK
Tickets now on sale by our agent at A. Shuman & Co. Phone Oxford 1000
BAND CONCERT EVERY SATURDAY

REAL ESTATE

The North End Savings Bank has just conveyed title to Peter Dwyer on their holdings at 890 Newbury street, near Kenmore street, Back Bay, assessed for $19,500 including $440 on 2180 square feet of land. The improvements consist of a four-story octagon brick dwelling.

Another transaction in the same street consists of a three-story swell front brick dwelling sold by Edward L. Browne to Henry D. Huggan and carries a total assessment of $18,500, of which $4600 applies on about 2275 square feet of land. The location is near Kenmore street.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a large five-story brick dwelling house, numbered 68 and 69 Allen street, corner of Brighton street, West End, assessed in the name of Kate Low and purchased by Sarah Barkin. Total taxed valuation is $18,000 and $7000 of that amount applies on the 1888 square feet of land.

SOUTH END ESTATES SOLD

Alice J. F. Kane, administratrix of the estate of John J. Kane has sold the 3½-story brick dwelling house and lot of 1302 square feet of land, situated 109 Pembroke street, South End. The property is assessed for $7500 of which $2300 is on the land and $5200 on the building. The purchaser is Mary Lorrota Galleni. Daniel J. Cronin, Devonshire building, was the broker.

Harry Weinberg, owner of premises 548 Tremont street, near Waltham street, South End, has sold the property to Morris Gross. There is a 4½-story brick house and 2039 square feet of land. All assessed for $14,000, land value being $7600.

Another South End transaction recorded is the sale of a three-story swell front brick dwelling on Kendall street, near Shawmut avenue. Aubrey G. Gibson bought from Adelaide E. Swift, deed coming through Oscar E. Pease. There is a land area of 972 square feet valued at $1000 and included in the $2900 assessment.

SALE OF ROXBURY HOME

Elizabeth A. Tarbell has conveyed title to her property at No. 31 Savin street, corner of Tupelo street, Roxbury. There is a single frame residence and lot of land containing 3386 square feet. The entire assessed valuation amounts to $4600 and the land carries $1600 of it. Pauline E. Schleicher is the new owner.

SALES IN BRIGHTON PROPERTY

Catherine S. Dooley just sold to Laban Barrows and wife a new frame dwelling at No. 22 Garden street, between George and Market streets, Brighton. The total taxed value is $6600, and $600 applies on the 2983 square feet of land.

Another property sold is at No. 63 Coolidge road, near Mansfield street, owned by the Mary Timmons estate and bought by Robert S. Ellis. Total assessment is $5100, and $800 of this is carried on 3530 square feet of land.

BOUGHT HOME IN WABAN

An improved prooperty has been sold at No. 28 Orchard street, Waban, for Rosina Dimond to Maude A. York, consisting of a single frame house and 37,910 square feet of land, the whole assessed for $3600. Alvord Brothers were the brokers.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

West Cedar st., 36, ward 8; Geo. G. Smith; brick garage.
Lanark rd., 46, ward 26; M. Douglas Flattery; brick garage.
Baird st., 3, ward 21; Chas. L. Kenie, Silverman Eng. C.; frame dwelling.
Wilmington av., 124, 128, ward 21; John L. Hackett; frame dwelling.
Willowwood, 101-103, ward 21; D. Baskin et al., S. S. Levy; frame dwelling.
Brent st., 101, ward 20; Hale Real Estate Corp., Dykeman & Murray; frame dwelling.
Warren av., 44, ward 24; Della E. Higgins; frame garage.
Mendum st., 8, ward 23; Kenneth J. Matthews, Harold R. Duffie; frame dwelling.
Congreve st., 37-39, ward 23; Emma Ludlam; frame garage.

EXPEDITION MEMBER SAYS PEARY MISTAKEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Maurice C. Tanquary, member of the Crockerland expedition sent out by Donald B. MacMillan to find whether there was any new land west of Cape Thomas Hubbard, arrived in New York yesterday from Egedsminde, Greenland.

Although convinced there is no land where Admiral Peary thought he saw it in 1906, Dr. Tanquary said, the expedition was highly successful from a scientific standpoint and the relief ship sent out by the American Museum of Natural History will bring back many rare and valuable specimens. Admiral Peary was misled, the explorer asserted, by a mirage.

SENATE VOTES MORE FOR TOWN DELIVERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate adopted the committee amendment appropriating $250,000, instead of the House $200,000, for extending village delivery in towns having second or third-class postoffices. Senators Harwick and Hitchcock said all towns of 5000 people should have delivery, and hoped it would be established as rapidly as information and appropriations permitted. Senator Cummins cautioned against disturbing the time-honored privilege of villagers of gathering at the postoffice and discussing current topics.

COUNCIL HAS RIGHT TO KNOW SAYS OPINION

Former Mayor Nathan Matthews Supports Majority Members in Contention That Mayor Name Streets He Plans to Repair

In an exhaustive opinion covering every phase of the question, Nathan Matthews, former mayor of the city of Boston, declares that the majority members of the city council—Messrs. Coulthurst, Coleman, Collins, Hagan and Storrow—are supported by law and precedent in insisting that Mayor Curley define exactly which of the streets of Boston he proposes to have his street paving division pave with the money he asks the council to appropriate.

In his opinion which was read in council Monday afternoon and printed for the members of that body to study before again voting on the mayor's order for $253,802 for street paving purposes, Mr. Matthews differs from the views of John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel. Mr. Sullivan stoutly upheld Mayor Curley's position that to name the streets to be paved at the demand of the council is yielding on the part of the city executive. When it was proposed to ask the opinion of the corporation counsel on the legality and soundness of the position of the majority members, certain of them discounted the position that official legal advisor of the city would take. It was because of that view that they decided to ask Mr. Matthews to tell the council how he viewed the law and the right of council to find out how the mayor proposes to spend money on streets before it is voted.

Mr. Matthews' opinion as submitted to City Clerk James Donovan, says:

The Hon. James Donovan, City Clerk:

I am in receipt of a communication from you dated June 1, to the effect that at the meeting of the city council on May 31 a vote was passed which referred to an informal opinion furnished by me to a member of the council "as to the rights of the city council to make specific appropriations for street repairs and improvements," and requested me to give the council a formal opinion on that subject.

The questions considered in the memorandum referred to were the following:

1. Is the specification of the particular streets upon which a special appropriation of money derived from taxes shall be made executive or administrative business in the sense in which that phrase is used in section 8 of the charter amendments of 1909, prohibiting the city council from directly or indirectly taking part in such matters?

2. Can the city council amend a budget submitted by the mayor by substituting items which are more specific and detailed and which amount to a greater sum in the aggregate?

3. If such an amendment to a budget submitted by the mayor is lawful, is it fairly open to the charge of log rolling?

My answer to the first question is no, and to the second yes. The answer to the third question depends, I think, upon the character of the specific items incorporated in the amendment.

The appropriation of money for particular purposes and the designation of such purposes is ordinarily and universally regarded as a function of the legislative branch of a city government. This is so in every city in Massachusetts and elsewhere in this country. It was so in this city after the passage of the charter amendment of 1885, chapter 266, section 12, which (so far as the question here under consideration is concerned) is exactly the same as section 8 of the amendments of 1909. The appropriations made year by year from 1885 on will show innumerable instances in which the mayor and city council have appropriated money from taxes or revenue for the reconstruction or repair of specific streets, buildings, playgrounds, etc. There are probably hundreds of such instances between 1885 and 1909, covering all the departments of the administration.

A similar question could be raised as to whether the appropriation of money raised by loan for specifically designated purposes, as for a particular building, playground or street, was an interference with the executive business of the city under the charter amendments of 1885 and 1909; for the prohibition against interfering with executive work applies to all appropriations, not only to those derived from taxes but to those obtained from loans as well. Here again the precedents must be overwhelming in number against the proposition that inserting details in a loan order is taking part in the executive or administrative business of the city within the prohibition referred to.

I have not had time to make an exhaustive examination of all the precedents to be found in the orders of the mayor and city council from 1885 to date, but the following have been noted:

a. Large appropriations from taxes for street construction or street repairs have occasionally been made and divided into separate items for particular streets. Thus in the fiscal year 1891-92 there was one such order with 175 items; in 1900-01 an order with 11 such items and in 1901-02 an order with 22.

b. Since the Act of 1909 specific appropriations for taxes have been made by the mayor and city council for repairs to designated bridges in seven cases, and for repairs to a particular boat belonging to the city.

c. Transfers by the mayor and city council from appropriations (exclusive of transfers from the reserve fund) to be met from taxes, to specific purposes, such as repairs on particular buildings, etc., have been made since the Act of 1909—in seven cases for the rebuilding of particular bridges—in 3 cases for reconstruction upon particular buildings—and in one case for repairs upon a ferryboat.

d. Innumerable appropriations since 1909 have been noted for other specific objects, both directly out of the tax levy and by transfer from other appropriations chargeable to the same (except the reserve fund), and by loan.

e. The same practices obtained between 1885 and 1909.

f. Loan orders have continuously and almost invariably been divided into specific appropriations for a particular and designated purpose. I find that such orders for the resurfacing or reconstruction of particular streets were passed in the fiscal years 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1903-04, 1904-05, 1906-07 and 1909-10.

Specific appropriations by the mayor and city council from taxes have probably not been made so frequently since the charter amendments of 1909 as before; but this is not because of any change in the law affecting the right of the city council to appropriate money from taxes or loans for expenditure upon particular buildings, streets, playgrounds, etc. There has been no change in the provisions of law affecting this question. Whatever change in practice has taken place is due to the fact that under the act of 1909 all the appropriations from taxes or revenue must originate with the mayor, and it may well be that since that date the mayor has not chosen to send down many appropriation orders in detailed form and that the city council has not seen fit to amend them by specifying the particular objects of expenditure. It may also be that there has been very little money to expend for specific purposes outside that included in the general department appropriations.

It is understood that the subject of discussion here is a specific appropriation for a particular building, street, etc., and not the general appropriations for the maintenance of the several departments.

It may be concluded with great confidence that the city council has under the present charter full power to specify the purposes for which specific appropriations may be expended, subject only to such limitations as are implied in section 3 of the amendments of 1909 respecting the right to originate or amend a budget.

Section 2 of the act of 1909 provides that either the mayor or the city council may originate a loan order; but section 3 prohibits the city council from originating a budget to be met from taxes or revenue. The right to do this is vested exclusively in the mayor, and the functions of the city council are confined to reducing or rejecting any item contained in the budget submitted by the mayor, or to increasing such budget or adding items thereto, with the approval of the mayor. The exact language of this clause is important and is as follows:

"The city council may reduce or reject any item, but without the approval of the mayor shall not increase any item in, nor the total of the budget, nor add any item thereto."

The plain intent of this clause would seem to be that the city council may either reduce or reject items, or, if the mayor approves, may add items or increase them or increase the total.

SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel was slightly higher in price at the fish pier today, dealers asking 6½ cents per pound. The schooner Mettacomet from No Man's Land arrived with 3000 large and medium sized fresh mackerel. The Yarmouth (N. S.) steamer landed 1078 barrels fresh mackerel, while a total of 17 vessels landed 1200 barrels and 6600 mackerel by count at Newport, most of which was shipped to Boston.

High prices for fresh groundfish continue at the fish pier today. Arrivals: Str. Breaker 69,000 pounds; schrs. Harmony 27,500, Mary C. Santos 33,500, Annie Perry 22,000 and Natalie Nelson 31,000. Wholesale dealers prices per cwt.: Haddock $4.50@5.25, steak cod $10.75@11, market cod $5, pollock $5@6.25, large hake $5 and small hake $3.

Gloucester receipts were today confined to the trips of the small boats, aggregating 350 bbls. herring. The vessels put to sea again for another trip.

Reports that the schooner Frances S. Grueby, Capt. Enos Nickerson, had put into New York with 100,000 pounds of tilefish were received today. The vessel sailed from Boston for haddock fishing in the channel, in company with the Valerie. Dogfish are reported numerous in the channel.

Fishermen aboard the schooner Rex, Captain Hall, which has been engaged in halibut fishing, have earned large profits since Jan. 1, the vessel stocking 16,000 in that time. The recent trip of the Rex for halibut, brought $4700 to the vessel.

NEW YORK SAILINGS

Today—Strs City of St Louis, Savannah; Port Nicholson, London; Munamar, Nipe; Philadelphia, Curacoa, Laguayra; Proteus, New Orleans; Times, Havana; Bermudian, Bermuda; Atlantis, Sama; Hermod, Philadelphia; Roxburgh, Shields; Noordam, Rotterdam and Falmouth; Orion, Piraeus; Charlton, Mautoud.

SCHOOL HAS NEW DEAN

The trustees of the Northeastern School of Commerce and Finance have appointed Mark A. Smith, M. A., a graduate of Dartmouth College and the University of Wisconsin, as acting dean. He has been doing work in economics at Harvard College, and has been instructing in the same subject at Simmons College.

POSTAL LAW PROPOSALS ARE UNDER ATTACK

(Continued from page one)

a publication is practically unlimited and it may be applied at discretion to magazines of one class and not to other publications of the same class."

He said he had no fear that the present postmaster-general would abuse this power, but nobody could tell what a future postmaster-general might do in the heat of political conflict.

"The constituency of Aristides still survives," he said, "and manifests itself at times. No man, however wise and prudent, should have such absolute power over the distribution of current intelligence. It is not fair to tempt him with the power to crush or destroy an unfriendly publication."

He said he was convinced that a publisher would have no appeal to the courts from the "blue tag" order.

"Upon these and certain other orders arose what was then and is now termed the "blue-tag" controversy. The reasons given by the then postmaster-general for the promulgation of the "blue-tag" orders were—so he alleged—that their operations would result in saving a considerable sum of money to the government by utilizing less expensive methods of shipment, and he laid especial emphasis upon the suggestion that, in his opinion, the transportation by freight of certain second-class mail would insure a quicker handling of the first-class mail. For a time "blue-tag" matter was carried in the first contract section, but later the method of transporting certain periodicals by fast freight was extended to another contract section.

"In this connection it may be mentioned that the country is divided into four weighing sections, one to be weighed each year under the quadrennial weighing system. The first section comprises the New England states—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina; the second section comprises practically all of the southeastern states; the third section comprises the states of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota and Missouri; while the fourth section comprises practically all of the states west of the Missouri river.

"Immediately upon the installation of the "blue-tag" system it was recognized throughout the whole country as giving a distinctive and valuable advantage to one magazine or periodical over another magazine or periodical of the same character, published in the same locality. The "blue-tag" system was the subject of wide discussion, and various arguments were urged against its continuation. Amongst other objections, it was alleged that the "blue tagging" favored one class of publishers at the expense of others in the same class; that the power of the postmaster-general in this respect was practically unlimited; that such power and authority might be applied at his discretion; and that certain magazines and periodicals of a particular class were favored and permitted to go by fast mail while other magazines or publications of the same class were required to go by freight. One of the chief objections made was that the orders of the postmaster-general, directing that certain publications of a particular class should go by fast mail while others of the same class should go by freight, placed in the postmaster-general's hands the power practically to say whether a particular magazine should expire or survive.

"The 'blue-tag' order was widely attacked as being un-American in character an obnoxious to the idea of 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'

"It was asserted with great force that the operation of the 'blue-tag' system placed in the hands of the postmaster-general a denial to certain persons of the equal benefit of the law. It was asserted that the 'blue-tag' system placed the property, the means of livelihood and the investment of a magazine owner within the hands of the postmaster-general, and that by virtue of orders 'blue tagging' a magazine or periodical and thus requiring such particular magazine or periodical to go by freight instead of the mails, advertisers in the magazine 'blue tagged' and thus handicapped would become dissatisfied and complaints would be made from subscribers about the delay in receiving the same.

"One of the most vigorous complaints was that the 'forms' would be required to be 'locked' or closed several days in advance of the accustomed or regular date of the magazine's going to press, so that the magazine might be printed and placed upon the freight trains at a date sufficiently early to reach the subscribers at the usual and accustomed time, and that the early going to press, the early 'closing' of the 'forms' and the delays occasioned by the danger and tediousness of freight transportation would thus render the news and current matters in the 'blue tagged' publications stale.

"I have already stated that a number of publishers of these various magazines that were 'blue tagged' commended the decision of the postoffice department and endeavored to cooperate with the department to the best of their ability, but I am informed and have reason to believe that when some of them offered to cooperate with the postoffice department they had no idea that the department would be a party to the evolvement of such unfair, grotesque and illogical results as were brought about.

"Moreover, some publications were intimidated into agreeing to accept the system by the attempts then being made to increase their postage rates, many of whom would have been driven out of business by such increase. Some of the editors were much harried and perplexed and saw, or thought they saw, that to bend cheerfully in this instance to the will of the department might in some way relieve them from the danger of having their postage rates enormously and oppressively increased.

"Moreover, many publishers accepted and acted upon the statement made by the department that a very small delay would be occasioned in transporting their publications; for they assumed, as was entirely reasonable, but which unfortunately was not the fact, that the postoffice department had entered into actual engagements and arrangements with the railroads by which the railroads were to give these publishers some kind of regular freight service.

"The publishers of the United States who have protested against the enactment of section seven of the pending post office appropriaion bill do not charge wrongful intent upon the part of the postoffice department, or upon the part of those who drafted the bill. They do not believe it is the intention of the present postoffice department or the present postmaster-general to abuse the power thus proposed to be given him. The publishers have the same confidence in his exalted character and his spirit of fairness that is so generally shared. But the publishers do believe that the lodgment of such vast power in the hands of one man—that man necessarily a member of a dominant political party and subject to the political pressure which can be brought to bear upon a man in his position—is a great injustice to the public, to the press, and to the postmaster-general as well.

"They hold that no political party should lay itself open to the shadow of an intimation of a wish to enact laws that may militate against the distribution of free speech upon terms of exact equality.

"Another point made by publishers throughout the United States in their protest against arbitrary and discretionary enlargement of freight shipment of periodicals is the delay of news in reaching its destination that might ensue were a general policy of freight shipment put into effect.

"Under the present system most magazines are sent to press from two weeks to one month ahead of the date they are scheduled to appear on the news stands. Were these publications sent forward by freight it would be necessary to send them to press from six weeks to three months before the date when they were scheduled to reach the reader.

"The preservation of American liberty requires ceaseless effort and vigilance on the part of the citizens. The slightest relaxation or violation of absolute equality before the law may tide us over some slight embarrassment and in the immediate future lead to some apparent, not real, advance and gain, but in the long future the precedent will arise to vex, plague, and perplex us.

"It has been our historic American policy to encourage by low postal rates the easy and frequent dissemination of current intelligence. The extent to which this has proved successful in our American life should never for a moment be overlooked. Many magazine and newspaper enterprises, those with limited and slender resources as well as those which occupy more fortunate situations, have been established on the faith of our policy of low postal rates and easy and equal means of distribution.

"In this progressive age, when thoughtful persons are taking forward steps, we should do nothing which would in any way seriously hamper the circulation upon equal facilities and terms of useful and current information. If a change in the postal rates is thought wise, let it apply to all of a particular class. If new means and methods of transportation are thought expedient, let such means be adopted as will secure, without exception, equal opportunities to all."

SUFFRAGE PROGRESS OUTLINED AT MEETING

Massachusetts delegates to the Chicago and St. Louis conventions described the activities of the women's party in those cities at the mass meeting in Faneuil hall last night. Alice Stone Blackwell was the chief speaker. She said: "For the first time in the history of the United States woman suffrage has been indorsed by all the national parties, from the most conservative to the most radical. This marks a great stride in advance.

George A. Goodwin told why the Progressive party had adopted the suffrage plank, and Martin Hayes spoke for the Republicans. Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker, retiring president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, was the guest of honor and sat with the speakers on the platform. It was during Mrs. Pennypacker's administration that the National Federation of Women's Clubs indorsed suffrage.

Other speakers included Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Susan Brandeis and Miss Eileen Sullivan Coughlin.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.
Str Verona (Nor), Oxholm, Jamaica.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Wm Chisholm, Pierce, Norfolk.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str Mohawk, Ingersoll, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Forhan, Portland, Me.

Cleared

Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; Str Nantucket, McDorman, Norfolk; Str Camden, Brown, Bangor; Str Ransom B. Fuller, Forhan, Portland.

Sailings

Strs Clan Buchanan (Br.), New York; Goodwood (Br.), Liverpool; Limon, Havana; Pruth (Br.), Glasgow and Liverpool via St. John, N. B.; Haelen (Belg.), New York; Nicholas, J. Cuneo (Nor.), Baraces

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD TAKES REFORM STEP

First Hearing Today on Question of Revising the Rules as Provided for by an Act of the Legislature of 1916

Information as to just what is desired in the way of a revision of the civil service rules, provided for under section 4 of chapter 297 of the general acts of the Legislature of 1916, is being sought by the civil service commission, and this afternoon the commission holds a public hearing in order to be fully advised as to the ideas of appointing officers and others. The commission is more or less in the dark at present on the whole subject of the revision, and to gain an idea of what is wanted, it has posted notices of today's hearing in all towns of Massachusetts, in the hope that those interested will come forward.

The law provides that "the commission shall forthwith prepare and submit to the Governor and council for approval a revision of the civil service rules, and the rules so revised, when approved by the Governor and council, shall supersede all rules then existing."

No headway whatever has been made by the commission in carrying out this provision of the law, but at today's hearing it expects to gather enough information to at least make a start.

Beginning with 1885, when the first civil service rules went into effect, the rules have been continually submitted to revision and amendment, and the idea of the various commissions has been to bring them as near a point of perfection as possible. State authorities now believe that the time has come for a complete revision of the whole code and a much more useful set of rules is expected to result from the commission's new work.

Another section of chapter 297 of the new acts provides for investigations of the classified civil service by the commission, and this body is also authorized to inquire into the efficiency of officers and employees with the view of recommending removal. This section is generally held by civil service reformers to be a valuable one, but the Legislature's failure to appropriate money for carrying it out, renders it useless for the present.

One organization which will watch with interest progress in the revision of rules is the Massachusets Civil Service Association, whose main object is to have the merit system applied to appointive positions in state, county and civil governments, and thus remove these from politics. The appointment, through competitive examinations of heads of municipal departments, is held to be reasonable. It is especially desired to have all technical heads appointed under the merit system. The civil service association believes elective offices should be filled as they are now. Policy should be determined by these officers, and civil service heads of departments should carry out the work. In New York and Chicago, it is pointed out, $5000 and $7000 positions are filled through competitive examinations.

ONE DISTRICT FOR WARDS 25 AND 26 IS RECOMMENDED

That one representative district be made of wards 25 and 26 of Boston, which were years ago one ward and are situated in Brighton largely, is proposed by Jeremiah J. McCarthy, former surveyor of the port. Mr. McCarthy has written his request in the form of a public letter to James H. Brennan that the reunited Brighton district he proposes be represented in the State House by three members, or that the present districts be allowed to elect two representatives each.

In part, Mr. McCarthy's letter to Chairman Brennan follows:

"There is no sound argument to support the prosition of giving two representatives to ward 26 and only one to ward 25. In the first place, ward 26 comprises for the most part the old part of Brighton, which has been fairly developed for a great many years and in which the voting population in all probability will not increase very much during the next 10 years.

"The new ward 25 comprises that part of the town of Brighton which has been growing with leaps and bounds and which in all probability will double its voting population during the next 10 years.

"If it is impossible to give two representatives to each ward, which I think the future growth would justify, then the only fair, just and equitable thing to do is to join the two wards in one representative district and in that way keep the old town of Brighton as a voting unit on the question of general representation, giving it three representatives to the General Court."

HARVARD ENGINEERS ELECT

The Association of Harvard Engineers held its annual luncheon and election at the Harvard Club yesterday. The question of consolidating the various Harvard engineering associations was discussed, but no definite action taken. These officers were elected: J. H. Libby '98, president; Gifford Le Clair '95, Prof. George C. Whipple '89 and Howard Moore Turner '07, vice-presidents; J. F. Vaughan '00, secretary.

SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Baltic, for Liverpool	June 22
*United States, for Copenhagen	June 22
*Bergenafjord, for Bergen	June 24
*Canopic, for Genoa, via Naples	June 24
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	June 24
Pahsonia, for London, via Falmouth	June 24
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	June 24
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	June 27
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	June 28
Italia, for Naples via Gibraltar	June 28
*Noordam, for Falmouth and Rotterdam	June 28
Kroonland, for Liverpool	June 29
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	June 29
Andania, for Falmouth-London	July 1
*Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow	July 1
Cedric, for Liverpool	July 1
*Chicago, for Bordeaux	July 1
Duca d'Aosta, for Genoa, via Naples	July 1
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	July 1
*Lapland, for Liverpool	July 5
Alaunia, for Falmouth-London	July 5
*New York, Liverpool	July 8
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	July 8
Orduna, for Liverpool	July 8
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	July 8
*Celtic, for Liverpool	July 12
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	July 15
La Touraine, for Bordeaux	July 15
Stampalia, for Naples-Genoa	July 15
*Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow	July 15
Philadelphia, for Liverpool	July 15
Roma, for Marseilles	July 17
Finland, for Liverpool	July 19
*Heilig Olav, for Copenhagen	July 20
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	July 22
Duca d'Abruzzi, for Naples-Genoa	July 22
California, for Glasgow	July 22
Lafayette, for Bordeaux	July 22
St. Louis, for Liverpool	July 22
*Frederick VIII., for Copenhagen	July 26
Baltic, for Liverpool	July 26
*Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	July 29
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	July 29
Chicago, for Bordeaux	July 29

Sailings from Montreal

Scandinavian, for Liverpool	June 24
Carthaginian, for Glasgow	June 26
Metagama, for Liverpool	July 1
Pretorian, for Liverpool	July 8
Sicilian, for Liverpool	July 15
Missanabie, for Liverpool	July 22
Corinthian, for London	July 26
Scandinavian, for Liverpool	July 29

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Pretorian, for Montreal	June 23
New York, for New York	June 24
Orduna, for New York	June 29
Celtic, for New York	June 29
Sicilian, for Montreal	June 30
Saxonia, for New York	July 1
Tuscania, for New York	July 1
Missanable, for Montreal	July 7
California, for New York	July 8
Scandinavian, for Montreal	July 14
Carpathia, for New York	July 15
Metagoma, for Montreal	July 21
Cameronia, for New York	July 22
Pretorian, for Montreal	July 28

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for Montreal	July 8

Sailings from Glasgow

California, for New York	July 7
Cameronia, for New York	July 21

Sailings from Rotterdam

Ryndam, for New York	July 8
Noordam, for New York	July 19

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York	June 26
Bergenafjord, for New York	July 19

Sailings from Gothenburg

Stockholm, for New York	July 11

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II., for New York	June 29
Frederik VIII., for New York	July 6
United States, for New York	July 13
Oscar II., for New York	July 27

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	June 24
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	June 24
*Ventura, for Sydney	July 4
*Manoa, for Honolulu	July 5
Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong	July 8
Matsonia, for Honolulu	July 12
Sierra, for Sydney	July

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong	June 23
*Kamakura Maru, for Hongkong	June 27
Canada Maru, for Hongkong	July 7
Tamba Maru, for Hongkong	July 11

Sailings from Vancouver

*Empress of Japan, for Hongkong	June 29
*Niagara, for Sydney	July 5
Empress of Asia, for Hongkong	July 13

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Manila Maru, for Victoria	June 22
Sado Maru, for Victoria	June 27
China, for San Francisco	June 29
Hawaii Maru, for Victoria	July 2
Persia Maru, for San Francisco	July 4
Monteagle, for Vancouver	July 4
Kiyo Maru, for San Francisco	July 11
Awa Maru, for Victoria	July 11
Empress of Russia, for Vancouver	July 12

Sailings from Yokohama

Yokohama Maru, for Victoria	June 22
*Empress of Asia, for Vancouver	June 22
Tacoma Maru, for Victoria	June 29
China, for San Francisco	July 1
Manila Maru, for Victoria	July 6
Sado Maru, for Victoria	July 12
Monteagle, for Vancouver	July 13
Persia Maru, for San Francisco	July 15

Sailings from Honolulu

*Matsonia, for San Francisco	June 28
Lurline, for San Francisco	July 4
Sonoma, for San Francisco	July 4
China, for San Francisco	July 11
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	July 12

Sailings from Sydney

Makura, for Vancouver	July 6
Sierra, for San Francisco	July 12
Maitai, for San Francisco	July 13

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON TODAY

Santa Cecilia.....Buenos Aires .....May 24

FRIDAY, JUNE 23

Haigh Hale.....Naples ..... June 3

SUNDAY, JUNE 25

Euphrates.....Rotterdam .....June 9
Anvers.....Rotterdam .....June 10
Hesperus.....Fowey .....June 10
Sardinian.....Glasgow .....June 13

MONDAY, JUNE 26

Southerndow.....St. Nazaire .....June 15

TUESDAY, JUNE 27

Novian.....Manchester .....June 14

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28

Newquay..... Calcutta, May 3.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29

Santa Barbara....Montevideo .....June 6
Hindoo.....Hull, Eng.....June 14

FRIDAY, JUNE 30

Clan Macdougall..Calcutta .....May —
Kansan.....St. Nazaire .....June 29
City of Calcutta..Calcutta .....April 30
Devonian.....Liverpool .....June 29
Cambrian.....London .....June 18

GROCERS HOLD AN OUTING

The South Boston Grocers and Provision Dealers Association held its annual outing at Middleton yesterday. A ball game and other sports occupied the afternoon. President Frank E. Willis of the association presided at ner.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

ZINC STOCKS SEEK A LOWER PRICE LEVEL

Other Issues Pursue a Zigzag Course in the Securities Markets —Low-Priced Railroad Securities Still Active

Lower prices were the rule in the New York stock market at first today on account of the serious phase of the Mexican situation. The market was irregular, and after 10 minutes or so of trading numerous issues had rallied somewhat from their previous lowest. Rock Island reacted and sold down a point from its final figure of yesterday afternoon. Mexican Petroleum was weak today, as was also International Mercantile Marine preferred. Greene-Cananea also continued particularly heavy on account of the closing of its mines in Mexico.

Reading was one of the heaviest of the railroad shares. Among the industrials Crucible Steel was considerably lower, and Studebaker sold down substantially more than a point at one time, although it came back a point.

Mixed gains and losses prevailed in the early dealings of the local stock market today. There was considerable trading in Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies common, but its price did not move far. United States Smelting common was heavy as was also Butte & Superior.

There were irregular recoveries in both markets late in the first half-hour.

A firmer tone developed toward midday. A few stocks made noticeable gains. Denver preferred opened up ⅝ at 30½ and moved up to 32. Anaconda opened off ⅛ at 81⅞, receded to 81⅛ and advanced more than a point. Rock Island, after opening off ½ at 24, reacted to 23½ and then recovered most of the loss. Mexican Petroleum opened down 1⅜ at 96¾, moved up to 97¼ and then receded below the opening. It fluctuated erratically throughout the first half of the session.

American Zinc opened off ¼ at 43 on the local exchange, and after advancing to 44 declined more than a point. Butte & Superior opened off 1⅝ at 67¼, advanced to 68 and dropped 2 points. United States Smelting opened off ⅛ at 69½ and after fractional improvement declined to 68 before midday. New Haven opened up a point at 62 and rose more than a point further.

A feature of the early afternoon trading in New York was the rise of nearly 4 points in Third avenue. Other stocks hardened and the tone was firm at the beginning of the last hour. The Boston market was very quiet.

New York total sales, 565,100 shares; $3,398,000 bonds.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the market for naval stores yesterday, says the New York Commercial. The weather was the deterring factor, and holders reported that demand from the paint trade had fallen off appreciably. Turpentine was offered here on the basis of 42½@43c per gallon.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Wednesday's market: Spirits firm 38@38½c. Sales 533, receipts 1011, no exports, stock 13,085. Rosins firm. Sales 1524, receipts 2673, no exports, stock 64,646. Prices: WW $6.20, WG $5.75, N $5.60, M $5.45, K $5.35, I $5.20, H $5.15, G $5.10, F $5.05, E $5, D $5, B $5.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia exchange: American Railways pfd 98½, Electric Storage Battery 63, General Asphalt com 34, do pfd trc 71½, Lehigh Navigation 75⅝, Lehigh Valley Transportation 22, do pfd 43¼, Lake Superior 10½, Philadelphia Company 40, do pfd 41, Philadelphia Electric 28⅞, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 18⅞, Philadelphia Traction 77¼, Union Traction 43, United Gas Improvement 89.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announces that all employees members of the national guard who are called out for military duty will be kept on full pay for three months pending further determination of the probable length of service required. Between 100 and 200 men are involved.

WEATHER

(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Friday, fresh west winds.

For New England: Fair tonight and Friday.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.	61	10 a. m.	65
12 noon	68	2 p. m.	70

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	60	New Orleans	80
Buffalo	54	New York	60
Chicago	58	Philadelphia	60
Cincinnati	58	Pittsburgh	58
Denver	58	Portland, Me.	62
Des Moines	62	Portland, Ore.	52
Jacksonville	76	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	74	St. Louis	64
Nantucket	62	Washington	60

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	4:07	High water,	
Sun sets	7:25	4:19 a.m.,	4:55 p.m.
Length of day	15:18	Moon rises	11:38 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:54 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	20	20⅜	20	20
Alaska Ju Gold	8½	8½	8½	8½
Al-Chal Mf Co	23½	24¾	23½	24¾
Al-Chal Mf Co pf	81½	81½	81½	81½
Am Ag Chem pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
Am Beet Sugar	88	88⅞	87	87¾
Am Beet Sug pf	100	102	100	102
A B S ... F Ct pf	175	175	175	175
Am Can	55	55¼	54½	54½
Am Can pf	109¾	109¾	109½	109½
Am Car Fy	57	58	57	58
Am Car Fy pf	116¾	116⅞	116¾	116⅞
Am Coal Prod	144½	146	144½	145
Am Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54
Am Express	125	126	125	126
Am H & L pf	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅞
Am Ice Sec Co	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Am Linseed Oil	20	21	20	20½
Am Lin Oil pf	45	45¼	45	46¼
Am Loco	68¾	70	68½	68⅝
Am Loco pf	102½	102½	102½	102½
Am Smelting	92⅝	94½	92⅝	93
Am Smelting pf	111	111	111	111
Am Smelt A pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Am Steel Fy	45¼	49¼	47¾	47¾
Am Sugar	110¼	110½	109⅜	109½
Am Tel & Tel	130⅜	130½	130⅜	130⅝
Am Woolen	43¾	43⅞	43¼	43⅞
Am W Paper pf	23	23	23	23
Am Zinc	43¼	43⅞	40⅞	41
Am Zinc pf	65¼	65¾	64	64
Anaconda	81¾	82⅜	80⅝	80⅝
Atchison	104½	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛
Atchison pf	101	101	101	101
At Coast Line	114	114	114	114
Baldwin Loco	84	84⅞	80½	80½
Baldwin Loco pf	104	104	104	104
Balt & Ohio	88¾	89	88½	88¾
Balt & Ohio pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Batopilas	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½
Beth Steel	435	435	435	435
Brooklyn R T	86	86¼	86	86¼
Butte & Super'r	68	68	65	65¼
B F Goodrich	75	75½	74¾	74¾
Cal Petroleum	18¾	19	18¾	19
Can Pacific	175⅛	176	175	175
Cent Leather	53½	54¼	53½	54
Chandler Motor	112⅛	113	112⅛	112
Ches & Ohio	61⅝	62½	61⅝	61¾
C M & St Paul	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
C M & St P pf	130	130	130	130
Chi R I & Pac	24	24⅛	22½	22¾
Chi & G West	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Chi & G West pf	36	37⅛	35	37⅛
Chi & N W	129	129	129	129
Chile Copper	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Chino Copper	49⅝	49⅞	48¾	48¾
Clu Peabody	74	74	73	73½
Col Fuel	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	40¾
Col South	32	32	32	32
Con Can	100	100	99⅛	99⅛
Con Gas	135	135	134⅝	134⅝
Con GasBalt	116½	116½	116¼	116¼
Corn Prod	19	19¼	19	19
Corn Prod pf	96	96	96	96
Cruc Steel	80	80⅞	77¾	77¾
Cruc Steel pf	114	114	113⅞	113⅞
Deere pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Denver	14	14	14	14
Denver pf	30½	31	30⅛	30⅛
Det Un Railways	115	115	115	115
Domes Mining	27¼	27¾	26¼	26¼
Erie	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅛
Erie 1st pf	52	52⅝	52	52⅜
Gen Electric	167¼	168	167¼	168
Granby Mining	88	88	88	88
Gt Nor Ore	36½	36½	36⅛	36⅛
Gt Nor pf	120½	120½	120¼	120¼
Greene Can	41	41	40	40
Gulf States	84	84½	83½	84½
Gulf States 1pf	96⅛	96⅜	96	96
Gulf States 2 pf	90	90	90	90
Harv Corp	80	80	80	80
Ill Cent	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
Int Con Corp	17½	17¾	17¼	17⅜
Inspiration	48⅛	48¾	48	48¼
Int Ag Corp pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜
Int Mer Mar	23⅞	24¼	23¾	23¾
Int Mer Mar pf	91¾	93¾	90½	92
Inter Nickel Ct	45⅜	46	45⅜	45½
Inter Paper	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
Inter Paper pf	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
Kan City So	26	26	26	26
Kan City So pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Kayser	99½	99½	99½	99½
Kelley Tires	71	71	71	71
Kennecott Cop	47½	48⅞	47	47¼
Lack Steel	68	68½	67½	68½
L E & W	20	20	20	20
L E & W pf	42½	43	42½	43
Lee R & T Ct	48½	49½	48½	48¾
Lehigh Valley	79½	80⅜	79¾	80⅜
Long Island	37	37½	37	37½
Louis & Nash	132	132	132	132
Max Motor	83½	85	83	83
Maxwell 1st pf	87½	88¼	87½	87½
Maxwell 2d pf	58	58	57	57
May Co	62	62	62	62
Mex Petrol	96¾	98	96½	97
Miami	35⅞	35	34½	34½
M S P & S SM	126½	126¼	126⅝	126¼
Mo K & T	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
Mo Pacific	7	7¼	7	7¼
Mo Pac Ct	7	7⅛	6¾	6¾
Nat C & S	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
Nat Enamel	24⅜	24¾	24	24¼
Nat Lead	65	65	65	65
Nevada Con	16⅜	16¾	16½	16½
N Y A Brake	133	13[illegible]	133	133
N Y Central	104	104½	103½	103⅝
NYNH&H	61⅜	63⅜	61⅜	61¾
N & W	131	131	130½	131
North Am	66	66	66	66
Northern Pac	113	113¾	113	113⅜
Ontario Silver	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾
O & W	27	27	26¼	26½
Pacific Mail	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Pac Mail pf etf	98	98	98	98
Pennsylvania	57¾	57⅞	57¾	57¾
Peoples Gas	102	102	102	102
Peoria & East	13	13	13	13
Pressed Steel	48½	48½	47½	47½
Press Steel pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
Public Service	129	129	129	129
Pullman	163½	163½	163	163
Ray Con	21	21⅛	20¾	20¾
Reading	100½	102⅛	100¼	100¼
Rdg 1st pf	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼
Rdg 2d pf	45½	45¼	45½	45½
RepubI&S	45¼	45½	45¼	45¼
Repub I&S pf	107½	107½	107½	107½
Rumely	16	16	15¼	16
Ry Steel Sp	43⅞	43⅞	43	43
Ry Stl Sp pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
Seaboard A L	15½	15½	15½	15½
Seabd A L pf	39	39	39	39
Sears-Roebuck	183	183	183	183
Shattuck Ari	31⅜	31⅜	31	31
So Pacific	96¼	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛
So Ry	22½	22¾	22¼	22¾
So Ry pf	68	68	68	68
Studebaker	138	139½	136¾	137½
Tenn Copper	44¼	44⅜	40¾	41¼
Texas Co	185	185	184¾	184¾
Texas Pacific	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
Third Ave	65¼	68½	65¼	67⅛
T St L & W pf	12½	12½	12½	12½
Union B&P	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Union Pacific	135¼	137	134⅞	136
U P pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
United Fruit	165	166½	163	163⅜
Un Rys Inv pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
U S C I P	21½	21¾	21½	21¾
USS&R	69½	69⅞	67¾	67¾
USS&R pf	50½	50½	50	50¼
U S R & R pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
U S Rubber	52½	53	52¼	52¾
U S Rubber pf	109½	109½	109½	109½
U S Steel	83⅝	84⅝	83⅜	83¾
U S Steel pf	117⅛	117¼	117⅛	117½
Utah Copper	76	76¼	75¾	76⅛
Va-Car Chem	40½	41	40½	41
Wabash	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾
Wabash A	48⅜	48½	48¼	48¼
Wabash B	27	27¼	27	27
Wells Fargo	131	131	127⅞	127⅞
West Union	92⅞	93½	92⅞	93⅜
Westinghouse	58⅝	59¼	58	58
W&LE 1st pf	14	14	14	14
Willys-Overlnd	286	286	285	285
W-O pf	107	107	107	107

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
July	1.03	1.03½	1.02⅝	1.02⅞
Sept	1.05⅝	1.06	1.05	1.05½
Dec	1.08¼	1.08⅞	1.08	1.08⅝
Corn—				
July	.73⅝	.74⅛	.73⅜	.73⅝b
Sept	.73⅜	.73½	.72¾	.72¾-
Dec	.64⅛	.64⅜	.63⅜	.63⅜
Oats—				
July	.39½	.40¼	.39⅜	.39⅜
Sept	.39¼	.39⅝	.39¼	.39¼
Dec	.40¾	.40⅞	.40⅝	.40⅝
Pork—				
July	24.60	24.62	24.50	24.50
Sept	24.05	24.17	23.87	24.00
Lard—				
July	13.12	13.12	13.07	13.07
Sept	13.30	13.30	13.20	13.20

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The market was uncertain during the morning, with no important changes. The opening was fractionally lower and for a time there seemed to be some pressure, but later values quickly recovered and there was a very steady tone. Cables were easier, but there appeared to be a light evidence of foreign inquiry again and on some wheat bids were fairly close to the market.

The weather conditins at the Northwest were regarded as favorable. Although there are some sections where the rain is causing damage, the conditions generally are reported improved by the rains in the dry sections of the Dakotas. The question of a big crop or a small crop in the Dakotas is largely governed by the production in the dry territory. The weather was good in the harvesting sections of the winter wheat belt.

Corn—The market was quiet and steady. The weather conditions were somewhat better in the central and southern portion of the belt but the rains and the cool weather in the Northwest caused some apprehension of further rains in the northern part of the corn states. Receipts of corn were not heavy.

Oats—Trading was active and the market strong. The buying was influenced by rumors of large export inquiry for American oats and the strength in the market gave some color to these reports.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

	NEW YORK			
	Open	High	Low	Last sale
July	13.05	13.38	12.99	13.29
Oct	13.20	13.47	13.13	13.41
Dec	13.38	13.61	13.28	13.57
Jan	13.44	13.68	13.35	13.65
March	13.57	13.81	13.53	13.80
May	13.70	13.96	13.65	13.97

Spots, 13.45, up .35.

LIVERPOOL, England, 3 p. m.—Cotton futures firm, unchanged to 1½ points decline net. Sales 8000 bales, including 6400 American: July-Aug. 7.92d; Oct.-Nov. 7.78½d; Jan.-Feb. 7.69½d; March-April 7.69d.

WESTERN UNION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Operating income of the Western Union Telegraph Company for April, 1916, increased 10 per cent over April of the preceding year, and the increase for the four months ended April, 1916, was 30 per cent over the corresponding period of the year previous.

Camp Tecumseh party, occupying reserved New Haven equipment, passed through Boston over the New England lines this morning en route from Philadelphia to Weirs, N. H.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass. — The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
Alaska	19⅞	20½	19⅞	20⅜
Allouez	63	64	63	63
Am Ag Chem	67	67	67	67
Am Ag Ch pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Am Pneumatic	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Am Pneu pf	14	14	14	14
Am Sugar pf	117¼	117½	117¼	117½
Am Tel	130⅜	130½	130⅜	130⅜
Am Woolen	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Am Wool pf	96½	97	96½	96½
Am Zinc	43	44	40¾	40¾
Am Zinc pf	65	65½	64¼	64½
Anaconda	81½	82	81⅛	82
Ariz Com	8½	8½	8½	8½
Atl Gulf & W I	62½	64⅞	62½	63
Atl Gulf pf	57½	58	57	57
B & A	184	184	184	184
Bost & Lowell	129½	129½	129½	129½
Boston & Maine	44½	44½	44½	44½
Butte & Balak	2	2	2	2
Butte & Sup	67¼	68¼	65⅜	65¾
Calumet & Ariz	69½	70	69¼	69¼
Calu & Hecla	535	535	530	530
Chino	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Con & Mon cl 1	97½	97½	97½	97½
Copper Range	60½	60½	59⅞	60
Cuban Cement	15	15⅛	15	15
Cum Power pf	96	96	96	96
Daly West	2½	2½	2½	2½
East Butte	12½	12½	12½	12½
Edison Elec	239½	239½	239½	239½
Fitchburg pf	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼
Franklin	6½	6½	6½	6½
Granby	89¾	89¾	88½	88½
Greene-Can	40½	40½	40	40
Inspiration	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
Isl Creek Coal	48	48¼	48	48¼
Isl Creek pf	91	91	91	91
Isle Royale	27½	27½	27½	27½
Keweenaw	4	4¼	4	4¼
Lake Copper	13½	13½	12	12½
La Salle	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Mason Valley	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Mass	11	11¼	11	11¼
Mass Elec pf	34	34	34	34
Mass Gas	81	81	81	81
Mass Gas pf	84	84	84	84
Mexican Tel	1	1	1	1
Mexican pf	3	3	3	3
Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Mohawk	96½	96½	96½	69½
Nevada Cons	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
New Arcadian	6	6½	6	6½
N E Cot Yarn	25	25	25	25
*New Eng Tel	132	132	132	132
Nipissing	7	7	7	7
North Butte	21¼	21½	21⅛	21¼
North Lake	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
N Y N H & H	62	63⅛	62	62¾
Ojibway	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
Old Dominion	66½	67	66½	67
Osceola	91	91	91	91
Pond Creek Coal	13½	13½	13½	13½
Quincy	89½	89½	89	89
Ray Cons	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Rutland pf	27	27	27	27
Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
Shannon	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜
St Mary's	77	77	77	77
Superior	16	16	15	15
Sup & Boston	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Swift & Co	136½	136½	136½	136½
Tamarack	44	45	44	45
Trinity	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
*Uni Shoe Mac	51	51¾	50⅜	51
do cash	54¾	54¾	54½	54½
Uni Shoe M pf	29½	29½	29½	29½
United Fruit	166¼	166¼	163¼	163¾
U S Smelting	69½	69⅞	67½	67½
U S Smelting pf	50½	50½	50	50
U S Steel	83⅝	84½	83⅜	83⅞
U S Steel pf	117½	117½	117½	117½
Utah-Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
Utah Cons	13½	13½	13	13
Utah Copper	76½	76½	76¼	76¼
Utah Metal	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½
Ventura	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Victoria	3	3	3	3
West End	58	58	58	58
Winona	5½	5½	5⅛	5½
Wolverine	54½	54½	54½	54½

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	83	82¾	83
Central Vermont 4s	82	82	82
New River 5s	75	75	75
Swift & Co 5s	100½	100½	100½
Torrington 5s	102½	102½	102½
Uni Fruit 4½s 1923	98½	98½	98½
U S Sm 6s	110	110	110
Western Tel 5s	101	100½	100½

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Wed.	Tues.	Increase over— ago	Yr. Mo. ago
10 high gr rails	93.08	*.17	*.13	1.51
10 2d grade rails	89.90	*.20	*.43	2.90
10 public utility	95.00	*.01	*.35	3.10
10 Industrial	98.45	*.12	*.06	3.14
Combined average	94.10	*.13	*.25	2.66

*Decrease.

AUSTRALIA FLOATS LOAN

LONDON, England.—An Australian Commonwealth 5¼ per cent loan of £4,000,000 at par is being underwritten. It will mature in four to six years.

RIGGS NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comptroller of the Currency Williams has extended the charter of the Riggs National Bank to May 27, 1936.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Verona, Jamaica, bananas for United Fruit Co.

Str Ontario, Norfolk, 4440 bbls potatoes, 449 cts cabbags, 1620 bskts beans, 543 cts cukes, 48 cts carrots, 141 cts squash, 81 cts beets.

Str Bay State, Liverpool, 500 bags onions.

Metropolitan line strs, New York, 125 bxs dates, 30 bags peanuts, 200 bags beans, 515 cts onions, 250 bxs grapefruit, 110 bxs lemons, 360 cts pineapples.

Boston Receipts

Apples 173 bbls, strawberries 5188 cts, berries 125 cts, watermelons 6 cars, cantaloupes 4 cars, California oranges 1176 bxs, grape fruit 250 bxs, lemons 506 bxs, pineapples 2899 bxs, dates 125 bxs, peanuts 30 bags, potatoes 25,062 bush, onions 3128 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 459 pkgs, last year 669 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour — New wheat spring patents, 5.65@6.30; special short patents $6.65@7; spring clears in sacks $4.75@5.25; winter patents $5.50@5.85; winter clears $4.85@5.35; winter straights, $5.25@5.70; Kansas patents in sacks $5.10@5.75.

Corn—Spot, all rail, No. 2 yellow, 87½@88c.; No. 3 yellow, 87@87½c; lake and rail No. 2 yellow, 87c; No. 3 yellow, 86½c; for shipment all rail, No. 2 yellow, 87½@88c; No. 3 yellow 87@87½c; lake and rail, No. 2 yellow, 87@87½c; No. 3 yellow, 86½@87c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 51c; No. 2 clipped white, 49c; No. 3 clipped white, 48c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 48@48½c; fancy 38 lbs, 47½@48c; regular 38 lbs, 47@47½c; regular 36 lbs, 46½@47c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $22@22.50; winter bran, $22.25@22.75; middlings, $23@27.50; mixed feed, $24.50@26.50; red dog, $30.50; linseed meal, $32.25; cotton seed meal, $34@36.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated, cornmeal, $4.20; bolted, $4.15; bag meal, $1.64@1.66; cracked corn, $1.66@1.68; oatmeal, rolled, $5; cut and ground, $5.50.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $28@29; No. 2 grade, $24@25; No. 3 grade, $19@21; stock, $17@18.

Straw—Oat, $9@10; rye, $16@17.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $4.75@4.90 bushel; red kidneys, $5.35@5.40; yellow eyes, $3.90@4; Scotch green peas, $3.40@3.50; California small white, $4.85@4.90; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; lima beans, 6c lb.

Potatoes—Maine, $2.90@3 per 2-bu bag; new southern, $3.25@4 bbl.

Onions—Texas Bermudas, yellow, per crate, $1.90@2; Egyptian, per bag, $4@4.50; Bermuda, per crate, $1.50@1.75.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 30@31c; eastern extra, 27@28c; western extra, 25@26c; western prime firsts, 23½@24c; western firsts, 23@23½c.

Butter — Northern creamery extra, 31@31½c; western creamery extra, 30@31c; western firsts, 28½@29½c.

Fruit—Oranges, late Valencias, $2.50@4.50 per box; grapefruit, $3.50@6; strawberries, 8@18c bskt; blueberries, 16@20c bskt; blackberries 5@10c bskt; gooseberries, 8@10c; cantaloupes, $3@3.50 crt; watermelons, 30@40c each; Georgia peaches, $3.25@3.50 per 6 bskt carrier.

Apples — Baldwins, $1.76@4.50; Russets, $3@4.50; Ben Davis, $1.75@2.50; Northern Spy, $3@4; western box apples $1.50@2.25; bu box, 75c@$1.50.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7.50@7.65c per pound in 100-bbl lots and 7.50@7.75c per pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale groceries quote granulated and fine at 7.95c per pound in 100-lb bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—12,502 tubs, 6380 bxs 743,879 lbs butter, 535 bxs cheese, 6164 cs eggs.

1915—15,479 tubs, 13,120 bxs, 915,238 lbs butter, 1160 bxs cheese, 7990 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today—20,935 pkgs butter, 5633 bxs cheese, 24,305 cs eggs.

1915—10,027 pkgs butter, 10,226 bxs cheese, 22,321 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21—Egg market firm; cases returned 19c, cases included 19½c.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21—Butter market steady: Extras 28½c, extra firsts 27½@28c, firsts 26½@27½c, packing stock 22½@22¾c, receipts 19,109 pkgs. Egg market firm: Firsts 21@21½c, ordinary firsts 18½@20½c, storage firsts 21¼@22c, dirties 18@18½c, checks 17@18c, receipts 24,370 cases.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market prices include: Aetna Explosives 17¼@17⅞, Atlantic Gulf 62¼@64, do pfd 56@58, Cuba Cane 56¾@57½, Cosden Oil 26@26½, Cosden Oil & Gas 16¼@16¾, do pfd 5⅝@6, Chevrolet 220@227, Canada Copper 1⅝@1⅞, Flemish Lynn 6@6¾, Kathodion 26@27, Midvale Steel 63¾@64, Motor Prod 65@70, Oklahoma Prod Refining 8@8⅛, Submarine Boat 37@38, United Motors 72¾@73, White Motors 56½@57, Victoria Oil 1¾@2, White Oaks 5@6, Butler Chemical 4¼@4¾, Hupp Motors 8¾@9, Mother Lode 28@29, Success 78@80, Booth 15@17, Magma 15@15½, Rex Consolidated 16@18, Maxim 6¼@6¾, Mojave Tungsten 6@6¼, Boston Montana 2 1-16@2⅛, Met Petro 19½@20½, Nipissing 7@7¼, Flemish Lynn pfd 3½@4½, Grant Motors 13@14, McKinley-Darragh 48@55, Howe Sound 4¼@4¾, Kenova Oil 85@90, Zinc Consolidated 4⅜@4¾, Sapulpa Refining 11⅝@12, Barnett Oil 3¾@3⅞, Jumbo Extension 82@84, Jerome Victor 1¾@2, Peerless Motors 24@26, Saxon Motors 80@85, Kapo Manufacturing Company 5¾@5⅞, Caledonia 69@71.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv A	102	102	102
Alaska cv B rcts fp	100	100	100
Am Ag Chem d 5s	97½	97½	97½
Am Ag Chem 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
Anglo-French 5s	95⅜	95⅛	95¼
Armour 4½s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜
Atch adj 4s	85	84¾	85
Atch cv 4s '60	104	104	104
B & O 3½s	92½	92½	92½
B & O 4s	91	90⅞	91
B & O cv 4½s	95	95	95
B & O 5s	100¾	100⅝

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

INDEBTEDNESS OF MEXICO IS NOT ENORMOUS

External Debt, Together With Interest in Default, Amounts to About $190,000,000 in United States Currency

The present external debt of Mexico, together with interest in default, amounts to about $190,000,000 United States currency, most of the bonds being held in England or France. In addition, there is a specific guarantee of interest and charges due on the National Railways of Mexico general mortgage 4s of more than $6,000,000. The interior debt brought down to June 30, 1913, before the revolution, amounted to $134,000,000 Mexican currency. Interest due on the 3 and 5 per cent loans to 1916 amounts in addition to $11,600,000.

The following table of Mexico's debt and defaulted interest, compiled by the Journal of the American Bankers Association, is of interest at this time. It represents the exterior debt of Mexico up to the beginning of 1916, in pounds, the interest and other charges on the National Railways 4 per cent general mortgage bonds of 1977 expressed in United States dollars; and the internal debt, capital and interest, expressed in Mexican dollars, equivalent to .4984 dollars American currency and an estimated floating debt of $25,000,000:

PRESENT

Ext 5% gold loan, 1899, original £22,760,000	£9,957,290
Coupons July 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1916	871,262
Total	10,828,552
Ext 4½% gold loan of 1904 original £8,230,452	7,626,773
Coupons June 1, 1914, to Dec. 1, 1915	609,662
Total	8,230,435
City of Mexico 5% of 1889 original £2,400,000	1,385,500
Coupons April 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1916	138,550
Total	1,524,050
Ext 4% gold loan of 1910, total amount £22,200,000, issued £11,000,000	10,563,780
Coupons July 1, '14, to Jan 1, '16	845,102
Total	11,408,882
10-year 6% treasury bonds of 1913, total £20,000,000, issued £6,000,000	6,000,000
Coupons Jan. 1, 1915, to Jan 1, 1916	540,000
Total	6,540,000
Total, original £50,430,452	$38,531,919
Specific guarantee of interest and charges due on National Railways of Mexico, 4% general mortgage, due Oct. 1, 1977 (U. S. cur.)	$6,089,829

INTERIOR DEBT OF MEXICO

	Outstanding
Payable in silver currency: June 30, 1913	
3% consolidated internal loan	$12,530,925
5% redeemable loan, series 1 to 5	91,219,400
Monterey & Mexican Gulf R. R. bonds	2,000
Veracruz & Pacific R. R. bonds	60
Veracruz Port Works bonds	25
Kansas City G. Oriental R. R. script	445,400
Total	134,197,810
Amount of interest coupons on 3%, due to 1916 (approximate)	2,551,846
Amount of interest coupons on 5%, due to 1916 (approximate)	9,121,940
Estimated internal floating debt	25,000,000

Mexico has never repudiated any of her debts according to the records although there have been defaults of interest during periods in which revolution or intervention existed.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS DIVIDENDS

The trustees of Massachusetts Gas Companies have set aside $1,250,000 for common stock dividends for fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, payable in quarterly instalments beginning Aug. 1. This is 5 per cent on the stock. The same amount as has been paid for the past three years.

The combined net earnings available for dividends of the subsidiary companies of the Massachusetts Gas companies for the month of May were $267,648, an increase of $36,889, or 16 per cent, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The earnings for the 11 months of the current fiscal year were $2,593,891 as compared with $2,422,218 in corresponding period of last year.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Operating income of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for April increased 18 per cent over April, 1915, and for the four months ended April, 1916, the increase was 21 per cent over the corresponding period of 1915. The number of stations was 512,146 for April, 1916, an increase of 21 per cent over the preceding year.

CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous year . . follows:

Thursday—	1916	1915
Exchanges	$34,145,227	$21,837,711
Balances	2,824,272	1,708,866

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $127,250.

REICHSBANK REPORT

BERLIN, Germany—The principal items in the statement of the Reichsbank are as follows: (in marks:)

	June 21, 1916	June 15, 1916
Gold reserves	2,465,000,000	2,460,000,000
Commercial paper		
per and tr bills	5,734,000,000	5,637,000,000
Circulation and		
banking notes	6,624,000,000	6,697,000,000
Deposits	1,828,000,000	1,756,000,000

COTTON CROP OF 1915 SMALLEST FOR SIX YEARS

Yield Fell Below 1914 by Nearly 5,000,000 Bales, or More Than 30 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bulletin on cotton production in the United States, issued by bureau of the census, shows American cotton crop of 1915—11,191,820 equivalent 500-pound bales—to have been smallest since 1909.

The crop of 1915 fell below that of 1914 by nearly 5,000,000 bales, or more than 30 per cent. Production in every state showed a decrease, the greatest proportionally being in Oklahoma, where the crop of 1915 was only a trifle more than half as large as that of 1914.

The increase in production of linters during recent years is noteworthy. Starting at 114,544 bales in 1899, output of this product increased to 880,780 bales in 1915. The 1915 linter product even exceeded that of 1914 by nearly 24,000 bales, although the cotton crop of 1915 was very much smaller than that of 1914. This increase is due to closer delinting of the seed, but more especially to high prices obtained for the fiber, which is used extensively in manufacture of gun cotton and smokeless powder.

Sea island cotton, of which 91,844 running bales were ginned in 1915, represented in that year less than 1 per cent of total cotton produced. All this cotton was grown in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, the first-named state producing 57,572 bales, or more than three fifths of the total.

Although cotton is grown in 18 states, the combined product of four—Texas, Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama—represented nearly two thirds of the total crop of 1915. Texas alone produced 3,227,480 bales, or more than one fourth of the total crop of 1915. The next greatest production was Georgia, 1,908,673 bales, or more than one sixth of the total. Other states producing large crops were South Carolina, with 1,133,919 bales; Alabama, 1,020,839 bales; Mississippi, 953,965 bales; Arkansas, 816,002 bales; North Carolina, 699,494 bales; and Oklahoma, 639,626 bales.

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston)

MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern)

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	73	77
do pref	100½	..
*Androscoggin	150	..
Appleton Co.	200	210
Arlington Mills	106	108
*Bates	200	..
Bay State Cotton 1st pref.	98	100
Berkshire Cotton Mfg.	200	..
Bigelow-Hartford	85	87
do pref	107	109
Boott Mills	90	..
Boston Duck	1250	..
Cabot Mfg.	124	..
Contoocook Mills pref.	65	70
Dwight	1110	..
Esmond Mills pref.	98	100
Everett Mills	130	..
Farr Alpaca	180	..
*Great Falls Mfg.	190	192
Hamilton Mfg Co.	80	82½
Harmony Mills pref.	98	100
*Hill	83	87
Lancaster Mills	85	90
Lawrence Mfg Co.	200	..
*Lockwood	100	..
Lowell Bleachery	130	135
Lyman Mills	124	126
Mass Cotton Mills	124	127½
Merrimack Mfg Co.	52	..
do pref	90	..
*Nashua Mfg Co.	190	..
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	192½	195
Otis	2750	..
Pacific Mills	141½	142½
Pepperell Mfg Co.	149	151
Salmon Falls	50	..
do pref	102½	105
Thorndike	1350	..
Tremont & Suffolk	125	..
U S Worsted 1st pref.	55	58
Waltham Bleachery	112	115
*York Mfg Co.	110	..

Southern Mills

*Brookside Mills	185	..
*Lanett Cotton Mills	125	..
Mass Mills in Ga.	98	99
*Pacolet Mfg Co.	98	101½
*West Point Mfg Co.	145	..

MISCELLANEOUS

American Glue	117	120
do pref	147½	151
American Mfg	143½	145
do pref	99	100
Boston Belting	115	117
Boston Woven Hose	250	252½
Chapman Valve	100	102½
*Draper Co.	290	295
Fiske Rubber 1st pref.	114½	116
*Heywood Bros & Wakefield	123	..
*do pref	99	101
Hood Rubber pref.	112½	114
Greenfield Tap & Die pref.	101	104
Ludlow Associates	127	130
Merrimack Chemical	135	138
Plymouth Cordage Co.	107½	110½
Saco-Lowell Shops pref.	103	..
Walter Baker & Co Ltd.	415	..
Waltham Watch	18	21
do pref	83	85

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

MISSOURI PACIFIC NOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Deposits of Missouri Pacific 6 per cent notes, for extension for six months, total $17,000,000. There are $1,500,000 held abroad which have not yet been deposited, and the $6,000,000 notes owned by the Gould estate have not been extended. This accounts for all the outstanding notes, with the exception of $273,000, which represent scattered holdings, and will therefore come in slowly.

MOUNTAIN STATES TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Operating income of the Mountain States Telegraph & Telephone Co. for April increased 1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1915, and for the four months ended April, 1916, the increase was 1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1915. The number of stations was 2189 for April, 1916, 7 per cent over April of the preceding year.

POSTAL SAVINGS FOR MAY SHOW GOOD INCREASE

Gain for Month Double the Rise in Corresponding Period of 1915—New York Leads

Postal savings deposits for May, 1916, showed a gain for the month of nearly $2,000,000, double the gain for the corresponding month in 1915. New York city, with $18,158,452 on deposit—a gain for the month of $454,800—led all postoffices. The five other offices showing the next largest gains were Brooklyn, $164,755; Pittsburgh, $80,938; Chicago, $72,833; Boston, $57,006, and Cleveland, $50,324.

On May 31, 7702 postoffices were accepting deposits in the United States, Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii. All but 852 of the depository offices were of the presidential grade. The number of depositors approximated 600,000 with $82,250,000 standing to their credit. Of this sum $69,000,000 or more than four fifths were accumulated at the 435 offices having deposits of $20,000 and over, and nearly two thirds of all the deposits were in the 72 offices having more than $100,000 on deposit. Eight offices have passed the million-dollar mark—New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and Portland, Ore.—and these eight offices hold approximately 42 per cent of all deposits.

The banks which had qualified to accept postal savings deposits numbered 5649, divided as follows: National banks 3555, state banks 1264, savings banks 262, trust companies 547, "organized" private banks 21.

CHICAGO MONEY RATES STIFFEN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Local bankers expect that the ½ per cent advance in commercial paper rates to a basis of 3½ per cent to 4 per cent will be maintained, with a further stiffening likely. Chicago is rather tardy in following eastern centers up or down, but resp nse is no less sure. There is more paper going here at 3½ per cent at 4 per cent. All larger banks here are in the market and country demand has increased, but business is still much below normal, as is supply of good paper. Eastern competition is negligible.

General business show some signs of slackening seasonally and some lines are slowing up as a result of congestion and high prices, but interior money requirements become more pressing as crop season advances. The harvest has already begun in the far Southwest. Furthermore, tone of trade has improved steadily with a larger proportion of domestic and peace goods and political developments are construed quite favorably. Bank customers' rates are slightly up within the range of 4 per cent to 5 per cent, mostly 4½ per cent.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 22)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—R. W. Johnson and Mr. Batis of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore—S. Eichengreen of Eichengreen & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour.
Chattanooga—Louis Wassman of Wassman Shoe Co.; Essex.
Chattanooga—R. Orgain of Betterton Wallace Shoe Co.; U. S.
Chicago—E. Holland of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Chicago—H. C. Dovenmuehle of H. C. Dovenmuehle & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalog House; Essex.
Cincinnati—Harry McLaughlin and E. L. Franken of Potter Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Columbus, O.—Thomas Siebert of Lazarus & Co.; Young's.
Dallas, Tex.—J. E. Graham and J. P. Williams of Graham, Brown Co.; U. S.
El Paso, Tex.—Benjamin Swatt; U. S.
Harrisburg, Pa.—J. G. Felty of Forney Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S.
Havana—F. C. and F. Pons of Pons & Co.; Lenox.
Havana—Francisco Turro of Turro & Co.; Essex.
Havana—G. W. Jiminez; U. S.
Havana—Juen Franco of Alvarez Lopes & Co.; U. S.
Havana—V. Peres; Essex.
Los Angeles—E. & A. Olcovitch of Mammoth Shoe Co.; Essex.
Los Angeles—E. V. Stewart; Thorndike.
Milwaukee—Geo. F. Burroughs of Bradley Metcalf Co.; Essex.
New York—J. J. Counselley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.
Petersburgh—Aug. Wright and W. A. Rufin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—Henry Bell of Bell Walt Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Pittsburgh—J. L. Haines of T. K. Ray & Co.; Adams.
Portland, Ore.—F. J. Haskins of Olds Wurtman & King; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—Mr. Weisburger of Weisburger Co.; Adams House.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
St. Louis—A. Epstein; U. S.
Syracuse—L. W. Allen of F. E. Allen & Son; U. S.
Utica—F. J. Bowne & H. J. Williams of Bowne Gauss Shoe Co.; Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS

London Eng.—Peacy Daniels of Nicholson & Daniels; Tour.
Montreal, Can.—N. Macfarlane of Macfarlane Shoe Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

GASOLINE SALES INCREASED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sales of gasoline by Standard Oil Company of Indiana in Chicago district last month increased 1,000,00 gallons over a year ago.

STEEL TRADE IS QUIETER; PRICES FIRM

Dullness Not Undermining Quotations—Export Demand at Present of More Consequence Than Domestic Inquiry

The steel trade is quieter, says the Iron Age, but the quietness is not undermining prices. Only recently competitive bidding of foreign and domestic buyers was forcing prices up steadily; now the stage is reached when export demand is of more consequence than that at home.

The fact that more steel in certain forms is available for early shipment is attracting attention. There is some reselling of structural steel by fabricators who bought speculatively in part. Added to this are offerings of Bessemer bars and shapes at 2.50c, Pittsburgh, for early delivery, and the marketing of considerable quantities of rejected munition steel in the form of ingots, billets and bars. At the same time the falling off in new inquiry has restricted the market for steel at premium prices.

These minor developments leave the main situation unchanged in its outlook for full operations for many months. Of most interest in the next few months will be the gradual approach of contract and prompt delivery prices.

Some new contracts for war forgings have been made, including 100,000 9.2-inch and 10,000 12-inch shells, representing together about 24,000 tons of steel. Some of the smaller munitions contracts are running out and more are to be placed at lower prices, but the bulk of the steel for such work has been covered for this year.

If Bessemer steel is taken, the early deliveries wanted on the second half of the 350,000 tons of rails Russia set out to buy can be had. Some stiff prices were realized on the part of this business already placed. By another week the extent of Russia's barb wire orders will probably be known.

There is some interest in offerings of Bessemer universal plates at 2.75c. to 3c. for delivery in 60 days, but for open-hearth plates for such delivery 3.50c appears to be the minimum, with 4c still commonly asked. The plate mills are counting much on the effect of the naval program for the coming year. If two dreadnoughts are included, as now indicated, a total of 150,000 tons of plates and shapes would be required and most of it would probably be bought in the next six months. A new Japanese inquiry is for 10,000 tons of plates.

The deadlock between implement makers and bar mills over contracts for the first half of 1917 is still on. Of no little concern to smaller implement companies is the very conservative attitude of their larger competitors toward advances on their products.

In the pig-iron market interest still centers in Italy's buying of Bessemer iron. An eastern Pennsylvania furnace company has taken 30,000 tons and a Mahoning valley producer 10,000 tons. For early shipment as high as $21.50 at Valley furnace has been paid for export Bessemer iron. At Pittsburgh a large steel interest recently bought 40,000 tons of basic iron at close to $18. Another 10,000-ton sale was made and a 10,000-ton inquiry is up.

Southern resale pig iron continues to depress that market. To avoid July storage charges and interest, holders of warrants are making attractive offers, some of them below $13.50. Furnaces have sold at $14.50 for second half and that price has been named on first half business. Consumers are little interested in forward contracts. Buying of 25,000 tons of foundry iron by three eastern interests brought out concessions and Buffalo resale iron of 1.75 silicon went below $17.50 at furnace.

The Mesaba range iron miners' strike came to little. On the question of ability to get down enough Lake ore there have been exaggerated scare reports. Record shipments are being made and alarm is at least premature.

The week's declines in metal prices have been general and some of them marked.

TELEPHONE COMPANY APRIL OPERATIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Operating income of the New York Telephone Company for April increased 13 per cent over April, 1915, and for the four months ended April, 1916, the increase was 21 per cent over the corresponding period of 1915. The number of stations was 1,163,894 for April, 1916, an increase of 10 per cent over the preceding year.

Operating income of the Chicago Telephone Company for April increased 8 per cent over April, 1915, and for the four months ended April, 1916, the increase was 12 per cent over the corresponding period of 1915. The number of stations was 522,321 for April, 1916, an increase of 9 per cent over the preceding year.

Operating income of Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company for April increased 18 per cent over April, 1915, and for four months ended April, 1916, increase was 7 per cent over corresponding period of 1915. Number of stations was 199,420 for April, 1916, a decrease of 3 per cent from April of year preceding.

DIVIDENDS

Securities Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Directors of the Commercial National Bank of Boston have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 1.

Republic Railway & Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable July 15.

The Detroit Edison Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

The Consolidated Traction Company declared usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 15 as registered June 30.

Temple Coal Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock payable July 10 to stock of record July 1.

The Dwight Manufacturing Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $30 a share, payable July 1 to holders of record June 21.

New York Mutual Gas Light Company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 10 to stock of record June 26.

Central & Southern American Telegraph Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 3 to stock of record June 30.

Cities Service Company declared regular monthly dividend of one half of 1 per cent on preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

The Harrisburg Light & Power Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable June 27 to stock of record June 19.

Mexican Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30. Officers were re-elected.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 30.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company declared quarterly dividend of $2, payable July 31 to stock of record July 14. Three months ago initial dividend of $1.25 was declared.

Welsbach Company directors declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred and a regular annual dividend of 2 per cent on common both payable June 30 to stock of record June 24.

A dividend of 10 per cent was declared at a directors' meeting preceding the annual meeting of the Anglo-American Oil Company in London. The dividend, which amounts in American coin to 47½ cents a share, is payable July 15. This makes a total of 20 per cent for the year.

The Procter & Gamble Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent in cash and an extra dividend of 4 per cent on its common stock, payable in new common stock. The last dividend of the common issue was 4 per cent and was paid on May 15. The company also has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30. The common dividends are payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 22.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Ltd., has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 a share on its stock payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 14. This places the issue on an $8 per share per annum basis. Heretofore $1.50 quarterly or $6 per year has been dispersed. An official of the company stated after the meeting that the earnings were so large that the board felt it was justified in giving the stockholders a larger compensation.

Reading Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Aug. 10 to stock of record July 25. The Reading Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the first preferred stock, payable Sept. 14 to stock of record Aug. 29, and the the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the second preferred stock, payable July 13 to stock of record June 29. Before declaring the dividends the directors, under the terms of the plan of reorganization of the company, set apart sufficient funds for the dividends of 1 per cent quarterly on the first and second preferred stocks for the year ending June 30, 1917, out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, making 8½ per cent for the year as compared with 8½ last year. No action was taken on the New England Gas & Coke Company dividend, which paid 3½ per cent last year. New England Coal & Coke Company has declared an annual dividend of 20 per cent. Boston Tow Boat Company declared an annual dividend of 12 per cent, the same as last year. Newton and Watertown Gas Company declared a dividend of 2½ per cent and 2 per cent extra, making 12 per cent for the year as compared with 10 per cent last year. East Boston Gas Company declared a dividentof 2½ per cent, making 10 per cent for the year, compared with 11 per cent last year. Citizens Gas Light Company declared a dividend of ½ per cent, making 5 per cent for the year, compared with 5½ per cent last year. The subsidiary dividends are payable June 29 to holders of record June 26. The Aug. 1 dividend on Massachusetts Gas common is payable to holders of record July 15.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices: tin quiet offered at 40; lead firm, spot June offered at 6.85, July offered at 6.80, Aug. offered at 6.75.

ATLANTIC, GULF DIVIDEND NOT YET IN SIGHT

Strength of Common Stock Largely Due to Earnings Rather Than Early Payment

Strength in Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies common does not measure the expectation of any early dividend on this $14,963,400 issue.

The company's earnings are the fundamental basis for its rather sensational market appreciation. Recent figures have been running at a rate which have far exceeded the expectations of even the management itself. It would not be surprising if the results of one of the last two months showed the entire year's interest on the 5 per cent collateral trust bonds earned in a single month.

Previous estimates of share profits for the common for 1916 are likely to be revised upward. A minimum estimate is now $30 a share and figures substantially higher than this are not considered too optimistic in circles close to the property.

Atlantic Gulf's construction program which has been in progress practically ever since the property emerged from receivership will have resulted by Dec. 31 next in putting $17,000,000 to $18,000,000 into property out of earnings. The last lap in this program will be finished when steamers now being built are delivered next year. The company at present has more than $9,000,000 of tonnage under construction and it is significant of the remarkable financial position of the property that funds to pay for all this tonnage will be in hand by the last of September, long before they will be all required.

FINANCIAL NOTES

An American company has received 80,000 tons of steel rails.

General Electric Company has received $600,000 government order for electric equipment for new dreadnought California.

Great Britain's foreign trade for May increased £12,213,638 in imports and £13,405,419 in exports as compared with last year.

Interests identified with reorganization of St. Louis & San Francisco expect reorganizations will soon be finished and that new company will be brought out in August.

London special says that underwriting of £4,000,000 Commonwealth of Australia government 5¼ per cent four to six-year bonds has been successfully completed. Bonds will be issued at par and are redeemable at par.

Mercantile Stores Corporation will pay a dividend of 8 per cent on principal of outstanding Claflin & Co. notes which total about $33,250,000. In addition, there is to be a further distribution of $550,000 derived from recent merger of Defender Manufacturing Company with H. B. Claflin Corporation.

Success of Russian loan has greatly pleased Petrograd. Russian press feel that this is beginning of closer financial relations with the United States. National City Bank, whose representatives spent six months in bringing loan negotiations to a head, will open a branch in Petrograd.

Hill Oil & Gas Company of Columbus, O., has sold to Cosden Oil & Gas Company its holdings in Cushing, Okla., field for $12,000,000. Leases consist of 5400 acres and a daily production of nearly 20,000 barrels. It gives new owners nearly 30,000 barrels daily production. Cosden Company has just acquired rights on 27,000 acres of richest part of the Mexican field.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England — The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

		Increase
Total reserve	£44,942,000	£270,000
Circulation	35,215,000	*140,000
Bullion	81,707,000	134,000
Other securities	73,382,000	2,680,000
Other deposits	91,549,000	4,008,000
Public deposits	51,200,000	*1,004,000
Government securities	42,187,000	...

*Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 31.50 per cent compared with 31.90 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 19½ to 18⅞ per cent in this week last year. The clearings through the London banks for the week were £275,670,000, compared with £290,370,000 last week and £236,435,000 in corresponding week last year.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England—Bank of England minimum discount rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

STEEL'S EARNINGS LIKELY TO MAKE ANOTHER RECORD

Estimates for Second Quarter to End Soon Place Total at $70,000,000, a Gain of $9,000,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Steel Corporation will close the second quarter of its fiscal year June 30. Estimates of earnings for that period still range around $70,000,000, which would establish another high record, exceeding previous high record, in the first quarter of this year, by more than $9,000,000.

Assuming United States Steel earns $70,000,000 in current quarter, there would remain a surplus after charges including the 1¾ per cent dividend on the preferred, of approximately $48,500,000, equal to $9.50 a share, or at rate of $38 a share a year, on the common stock. If there is no falling off in production, it is fair to assume that United States Steel, for the calendar year, will show a balance of at least $35 a share for the common stock.

United States Steel common is selling lower than it was when earnings were running at rate of less than $250,000,000 a year. As an example, the common stock, in 1909, sold as high as 94⅞. Earnings in that year were $131,491,000. In the last quarter they were $40,982,748.

United States Steel is now earning at the rate of $280,000,000 a year, with prospects that net for the year will not fall below $250,000,000. The common stock is selling around 84, or about three points below the high record reached in 1909.

Had it not been for foreign liquidation, something like 600,000 shares of Steel common having been disposed of by Europe since the war began, the common today might be selling above par. The creation of new securities and drift of speculation on the motor and munition shares are two other reasons given for failure of Steel common to respond to extraordinary earnings.

Steel, then, may show a surplus around $35 a share on the common this year. This will be an actual addition to assets, whether in cash or new construction. Deduct this $35 a share from present selling price of $84, and there remains a balance equal to $49, or $11 a share above the low level of $38 reached early last year, when the company was showing a deficit at the rate of $25,000,000 annually.

There is no reason to expect a falling off in Steel earnings over the next six months. The corporation is sold up tight for balance of the year, at prices that will enable it to obtain a larger margin of profit than in the current quarter. Steel producers say production would not drop sharply, should the war end. A large amount of domestic business has been delayed on account of high prices and congested conditions. Belated domestic buying might for some time fill the gap caused by a falling off in foreign demand.

WHY ZINC STOCKS HAVE DECLINED

The downward tendency in spelter prices is sufficient explantion for the decline in the zinc stocks without looking further. If one desires a concrete picture of the 36 per cent reaction since January, he has it in the figures below, which set forth the settlement prices per ton of concentrates made with the Butte & Superior Company for that portion of its product sold under contract with the American Metal Company. The figures are annexed: January, 1916, $101.60; February, $93.56; March, $83.62; April, $83.79; May, $85.25.

American Zinc April earnings showed a decline of $200,000 from the average of the preceding three months, and it is to be presumed that May and June will likewise show a continuation of the receding tendency.

The truth of the matter is that the shortage in spelter at the outbreak of the war was due not to poverty of ore supplies but to absence of adequate smelting capacity. During the past year there has been a great anxiety to put new plants into commission, with the result that according to government estimates the production of spelter by the close of this year will be at a rate more than double that of 1915.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Northern Pacific road's gross revenue for first two weeks in June of $2,932,000 has only been exceeded once for that period in the past seven years. In 1910 revenue for the first half of June was $3,082,000.

By J. E. CONANT & CO. - - - - Auctioneers

OFFICE LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

In connection with the absolute sale of the Puffer Estate properties on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June, 1916, special attention is hereby called to the sale of the town residence of Alvin D. Puffer, at three o'clock, as follows:

NO. 914 BEACON STREET—NORTH SIDE

The town residence of Alvin D. Puffer between Audubon Road and St. Mary's Street—opposite Keswick Street and 187 ft. east of the Boston-Brookline line, on the line of the "Coolidge Corner-Beacon Street" and "Reservoir-Beacon Street" trolley cars—possibly ten minutes from Park Street into the house. The house is brick and brownstone—four stories and high basement and has thirteen rooms, vestibule, reception hall, and front and rear hall; also two bathrooms, two hall lavatories, butler's pantry, laundry and open plumbing throughout. The first story, and front hall to the roof, are finished in oak even to the floors; the finish to all other stories is cherry, birdseye maple, birch or paint; there are nine open fireplaces and exceptional closets; the kitchen, laundry and cellar are at grade with the brick paved yard—and this yard reaches to the public alleyway in the rear or midway of the block. The house is in excellent repair and condition from top to bottom, inside and out—with very slight exception; at present the property stands leased to its occupant to July 20th, 1917, and it is the statement of the present occupant (who is away for the summer) that she would like to negotiate for a new and longer lease—she having been a tenant for the seven years last past. At the time this block of houses was erected the house here described was built wider than the rest and finished somewhat better than the others because it was to become the residence of the owner of the block. The land is 24x130 ft. The premises will be open for inspection the day preceding the day of sale from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.—and after 9 A. M. the morning of the sale. A deposit of $2000 will be required at the sale. For further information make inquiries at office of auctioneers. LUTHER W. PUFFER, JOSEPH A. CHAPIN, LUTHER W. PUFFER, JR., Trustees.

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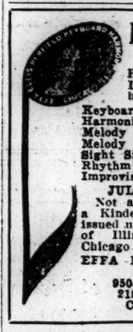

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KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE HONORED

MANHATTAN, Kan.—President H. J. Waters of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has received a telegram from the secretary of war to the effect that for the third consecutive year, the school has been accorded the honor of being designated by the war department as one of the 10 "distinguished institutions" in which military training is made a part of the curriculum, says the Topeka Capital.

The honor follows an inspection of the college cadet regiment by Maj. Munroe McFarlan of the general staff of the United States army. The inspection this year was one of the most rigid ever made and the local authorities were doubtful as to whether or not such an exacting inspector would give the college such a grade that the coveted honor would be received this year.

BETTER HOTELS IN SO. AMERICA ARE PREDICTED

Representative of Tourist Company Says Great Increase in Travel Will Result in General Demand for Improvements

South America is often called the continent of contrasts. This is particularly true of its hotels. The visitor to Buenos Aires, for instance, may, if he has the money, spend his sojourn there at one of the most luxurious hotels in the world, while he who travels on the west coast alone will look in vain for a hostelry which in every respect answers to his idea of what such a place should be.

"Every once in a while there are rumors that the hotels of South America are to be greatly improved. So far these rumors have been little more than just rumors," declares Henry Ainsley Highman, who as representative of a tourist company has made many trips up and down both South American coasts.

In the first place, Mr. Highman explains, the natives themselves patronize the hotels so little and are so lenient in their demands for conveniences and comforts that hotel owners and managers do not feel called upon to make improvements. In the second place, foreign patronage is so slight on account of the comparatively little amount of travel as yet to South America, that owners cannot afford to make improvements, neither is there any inducement for capitalists to invest their money in what would be a losing enterprise.

But better things are ahead. There is every indication that travel to South America is to increase. International organizations will plan to hold their conventions there. Men interested in business and trade will go to get first-hand knowledge of the country. Tourists, hearing of the scenic marvels, will go to see for themselves. Students and explorers will turn their attention to what is still in great measure a rich field for investigation.

These people will want good hotels. As soon as they get to going in sufficient numbers to make good hotels pay they will get what they want. This is what has happened in the big cities on the east coast, and this is what seems bound to happen everywhere. The first requisite is an ample supply of patrons, and this, in the natural logic of events, the times are about to provide.

To one who has never been in South America a detailed account of the hotels, such as a traveler of Mr. Highman's experience can give, is full of interest. Starting down the west coast, Mr. Highman says, the tourist finds in the small ports that the hotels are more or less primitive. The entrance is usually on a side street which is difficult to find, and there may be nothing to distinguish the entrance from the shop doors on either side, so that it is very possible to make a mistake at the outset and get into the wrong place.

Once inside the hotel the tourist finds that the ground floor opens upon a patio or tiled court, and that the floor of the dining room which is always near at hand, is usually tiled also. The bedrooms are on the upper floors and there is no elevator. They are supplied with neither baths nor telephones. The most that can be said for them is that they are large, for land was cheap in South America when these buildings were erected. Right here it may be stated that they were not originally intended for hotels, and this explains why they are not on the main street and why they are not readily identified.

In the interior of southern Peru the capacity of the average hotel is from 20 to 30 guests. Here as in the hotels in the port towns, and as in fact in all South American hotels, the order of meals is as follows: Desayano, consisting of a light breakfast at 8 a. m. or after; breakfast proper at 11 a. m.; dinner at 7 p. m. All the milk is boiled as refrigeration is practically unknown in western South America. There is no such thing as getting ice cream or sherbet or frozen pudding.

There are few sweets on the bill of fare, which, by the way, is about a yard long. Mr. Highman asserts, and being in Spanish is often a real puzzle to the guest. He tells about one young man who after having gone laboriously over the long menu and picked out items which he thought sounded appetizing, discovered when the order was brought in that it consisted of radishes, stewed tripe with peppers and toothpicks.

The food served consists largely of native dishes which do not appeal particularly to persons from distant countries. One of the favorites is duck with rice, another is a vegetable stew with meat or chicken. Boiled beans, rice and macaroni are frequent. A common delicacy is Panqueque (pancake), which is served with stewed fruit or marmalade. By paying a good price it is possible to secure bifteak (beefsteak), which is brought in decorated with a fried egg and supplemented with French fried potatoes. In this connection it may be said that patrons from North America usually prefer to pay more and get the food they like rather than dine on what pleases the natives.

Hotel conditions in Valparaiso and Santiago are much better than in the small towns. Here, as in the places far the north, the usual rate is what would amount to $5 a day in United States money. In the hotels on the east coast rates range from $5 to $10 a day, but here, as has been intimated, accommodations are much more satisfactory.

In a general way it is correct to state that there are about as many hotels in the towns and cities on the east coast as can be found in towns in the United States, and they are suited to all pockets and to many nationalities. This applies especially to Buenos Aires, where hotel patronage is French, German, English and American. The hotels may be said to be more or less cosmopolitan with an Italian touch. In Sao Paulo the principal hotel is run by an Italian. In Rio de Janeiro one important hotel is run by an Italian, and one by a German. The menus in these places correspond to the nationality of the manager as far as possible.

Buenos Aires and some Argentine towns are practically the only localities where hotel guests can secure rooms with baths. The natives do not demand them, and they have been put in only to accommodate foreign patronage. Special writing rooms are unknown; orchestra music has yet to be introduced; ballrooms are an untried luxury. These statements apply to practically all South American hotels save the best ones in Buenos Aires. All that the patron can be sure of finding is a dining room, a salon, bedrooms and the—cuartelero.

The cuartelero is a man to whom the guest is handed over after he registers at the desk. During the patron's stay the cuartelero takes care of his room and acts as valet, messenger and chaperon. He runs errands, looks after his guest's laundry, attends to his trunk, serves the first meal of the day, announces his friends and will bring him anything he wants from a newspaper to an automobile. He presumably knows only Spanish, but seems to understand whatever language is addressed to him. No friend could stick closer than he, and the last the guest sees of him is his hand extended for a tip.

EDITORS' VIEWS

A Blockade That Fails

NEW YORK PRESS—Germany is "blockading" England with submarines. How has it worked? In the first four months of this year England sold more cotton fabrics to South America than in the corresponding four months of peace at the beginning of 1914. The increase in British sales was about half the total business the United States did in South America in that four-month period! This record of Britain, decidedly preoccupied by the war, can well make Americans wonder whether our country has been doing all we think we have been doing to capture the markets of the world.

The Manners of Intellectuals

NEW YORK GLOBE—Whatever a few of his own people may think of him, however rudely or even brutally they may requite him for the invaluable and unselfish work he has done for them, the non-Jewish section of the community will have nothing but respect for Jacob H. Schiff. If anything were needed to kindle this sentiment into active expression it was the characteristic behavior of the so-called intellectuals at the meeting of the Kehillah on Sunday. For a mere difference of opinion they chose to ignore the entire record of the man—a record of hard work, genuine and kindly philanthropy, and decent living. Had he been governor of a Russian province they could hardly have treated him with more violent animosity. It was to the credit of the Jewish community that the resolution of confidence was adopted with only one dissenting vote. The alleged intellectual is always the most clamorous for absolute freedom of opinion, and by the same token the most ill-mannered and uncouth whenever that opinion does not concur with his own.

The Danish West Indies

CHICAGO JOURNAL—The American people would like to hear something more about the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indies. When the announcement came from Washington some weeks ago that negotiations for the purchase of these islands by the United States were almost completed, the whole country rejoiced. It was supposed the matter would be cleared up; in fact, nothing more has been heard of it and the people would like to know why. Denmark does not wish to continue in possession of these islands. The United States can not see them pass to any other European power. Therefore, the only thing to do is to buy them ourselves, and this the American government has been ready to do for a generation. Twice before when the deal seemed on the point of going through, it was balked by Germany, which wants the islands herself for a naval station within easy reach of Panama. If Berlin has meddled in this matter again, the American people have a right to know it. If there has been no such meddling, what else is holding up the negotiations?

FRAMINGHAM NORMAL SCHOOL

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—The graduating exercises of the Framingham state normal schoool were held yesterday. Dr. James Chalmers made the address to the graduating class, Miss Ada Holt of Holliston spoke for the class and the diplomas were awarded by Dr. Chalmers.

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PROGRESSIVE LEADER TALKS ON ISSUES

C. H. Rowell, Committeeman From California, Says New Alignment of Parties to Come — Hughes Not the Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Chester H. Rowell, who took a leading part in the founding of the Progressive party and who as national committeeman of that party from California has been high in the councils of the organization, gives a survey of the present situation of this party in the nation, in his paper, the Fresno Republican.

The Progressive party, he says, has been a victim of the European war, but the report of its end was premature.

"It can be restored to full strength at once, if the developments of the next two weeks make it possible and right for Colonel Roosevelt to be its candidate. It can be maintained alive and fighting, but not victorious, if it is determined, under Johnson, Pinchot or Garfield, to continue it as a minority third party, against the time of the nation's need. It can be maintained as a formally separate organization, in cooperation with the Republican organization, in support of Hughes, if Progressives will swallow that. Or it can just disappear, as one of the world's sacrifices, on the altar of war. The next two weeks will determine.

"The opening statements of Hughes' statement are so Rooseveltian," says Mr. Rowell, "that one cannot read them without seeming to hear the Roosevelt an note. Justice Hughes is not the right candidate, but he will do. The Republican platform is not right, but it is near enough. It is as good as could be expected, considering its authorship, and it is better than the Republican party ever did before. On these temporary issues Justice Hughes and the Republican party are not good enough, but they might do.

"But these issues will soon be no longer urgent. The emergency this year is to turn about face the traditional attitude of the American people towards military preparedness. When that reversal of direction is once made, the further march in the new direction will become routine and will no longer be a paramount issue. Then the permanent issues will recur, and for these the Republican party is permanently unprepared.

"The Progressive party has developed a great, vital body, devoted to the Progressive principles, with organized, tested leadership, unique in American politics. If all this is to go by the board on one temporary issue now, there will be nothing left to meet the permanent issues afterward. It will be a loss immeasurably great—but so are the other losses of the European war.

"Among the leaders of the Progressive convention were men such as do not happen twice in a generation. Garfield, Pinchot, Robins, Johnson, Parker, White, Colby, to mention only a few of the most eminent, rank among the absolutely finest men in the world. And at their head was the leader absolutely first in dynamic power among the world's great men. This leadership, heading a great party in which the American party first formed organized vision of a realized idealism, constituted the chief hope of America's future. Is the loss of all this the price which war will compel us to pay for a temporary war-born issue?"

The final result of the present political situation, Mr. Rowell seems to think, may be the dissolution of the present political parties and the realignment of political forces along the lines of the old-world cleavage, radical and conservative.

"If the end must come," he says, "it will be the tragedy of more than the Progressive party. It reduces to its ultimate absurdity the whole traditional party system. Here was a great, urgent issue, headed by the one man in the world who completely embodied it, presented by the only part which completely represented both this and the future issues, supported by the leaders who have been the leaven of both the traditional parties and backed by the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the American people.

"But because our system is traditional we must be content with a candidate of whom the best that can be said is that he at least does not misrepresent the issues which the other man created, and a party which is complimented by saying that for expediency's sake it has omitted nearly the other party platform. Our party system thus gags instead of expressing the American people, it is high time we got another system."

Democratic Plans Held Up

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In conferences with members of the Democratic national committee, President Wilson indicated that detailed plans for the fall campaign will be held up until the executive or "steering" committee is appointed. The President hopes to select a group of active men to aid National Chairman Vance C. McCormick, but has not definitely decided upon the personnel. The time and place for the ceremony of notifying the President of his renomination probably will also await the appointment of this committee.

Kansas Progressives for Hughes

TOPEKA, Kan.—Following a conference between William Allen White, national committeeman, and State Chairman Sartin of the Progressive party the presidential electors were withdrawn from the nomination records in the secretary of state's office.

The action means that all the big men in the Progressive party in Kansas, with the exception possibly of Victor Murdock, will be back under the Republican banner in November.

GRAIN ELEVATORS ERECTED

LEWISTON, Ida.—The matter of grain elevators and farm granaries is one of the subjects receiving a great deal of attention from the grain growers of this section, due to the exorbitant prices being demanded for grain sacks for the 1916 crop and the enormous expense of sacks even in normal years, says the Portland Oregonian.

The agitation is bringing results all over the prairie country, and by fall many elevators and storage granaries will be erected along the railroads in this section of the state.

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pays 4% on Certificates of Deposit
Resources over $1,600,000.00

PRINTING

Printing When Promised and a Full Count
W. J. McCRON
212-216 North Franklin Street
Both Phones

JEWELERS

16 SIZE 7 Jeweled Elgin Movement in a 20-year gold filled case..... $6.75
Grant's Jewelry Shop

SHOES

GOESCHEL-BRATER COMPANY
Specially Priced Shoes
Save you 50c to $1.00 a pair
107 S. Jefferson, SAGINAW, MICH.

ERHARD & STALKER
The Quality Boot Shop
220 Genesee — Both Phones

ARTHUR E. JOCHEN
Complete Line of Shoes
314 Genesee — Bell Phone 1140-W.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

ALL KINDS of fancy needlework, embroidery and hemstitching; MRS. B. C. CLIFTON, 723 Webber. Bell Phone 610-W.

HAIRWEAVING, Shampooing, Manicuring. MRS. JENNIE HEBERT, 517 Genesee. Bell Phone 839 J.

MILLINERY

MRS. E. M. WASSON
Reed's Exclusive Trimmed Hats, Unusual Waists
Room 15, Brewer Arcade

Trimmed / Untrimmed — Millinery — Artistic / Becoming
MISS BUCKLER, 128 North Jefferson

CLEANING AND DYEING

WEST SIDE CLOTHES CLEANING CO.
S. L. PETERSON, Prop.
117 South Hamilton. — Both Phones.

LAUNDRIES

Robertson's Laundry
Satisfactory Work and Service
Phones 79

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

ADOLPH FOX, 125-127 S. Franklin St.—Largest exclusive wholesale and retail carpet and drapery house in Michigan.

GROCERIES

FRANK W. PERRY
HIGH GRADE GROCERIES
224 Sheridan Avenue — Both Phones

REINKE GROCERY CO.
Choice Staple and Fancy Groceries
201 Genesee Ave., Corner Millard

LOUIS STIERLE
The Best to Eat CLEAN
709 Hoyt Ave. — Both phones.

CHAS. H. KRETSCHMER GROCERY CO.
Good Things to Eat
122 So. Jefferson. — Both phones.

PHOTOGRAPHY

BECKMANN BROS. STUDIO
208 N. Hamilton
Amateur developing and printing. Mail orders promptly filled. Prices on application.

SAGINAW
Advertisers for The Christian Science Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by communicating with the local Advertising Representative. P. O. Box 295.

DAYTON
OHIO
"WORKING TOGETHER"
CAPPEL'S FURNITURE 215-221 S. MAIN — Morris & Simes MEN'S SHOES The ALGONQUIN HOTEL BLDG
OELMAN'S, Main at 4th
PAINTS AND WALLPAPER
The Chas. A. B. Barrett Paint Company
230 S. MAIN STREET
COAL
The Ohio Coal and Iron Company
16-18 FREMONT AVENUE
DAYTON ADVERTISERS apply to N. D. KEMP, 63 Davies Building

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

YOUR PRINTING
done our way would be a credit to both of us. Each order receives a personal attention which insures your satisfaction. We print almost anything in a manner that is a trifle better than may seem necessary.
JOHN BRANDER COMPANY
120 So. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

SHOES

BENTLEY SHOE CO.
110 E. MAIN
FURNISHERS OF FOOT COMFORT
E. W. HERRICK, Manager

BELL SHOE HOUSE
FOOT FITTERS
L. ISENBERG, Prop., 124 E. Main

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

BROWNELL'S — The Old Reliable Glove Store
Kid, washable kid and silk gloves in all the new shades. Kid gloves at $1.25, worth $1.50. Automobile gloves and gauntlets for men and women.
143 SOUTH BURDICK STREET

NEW ART SHOP
Embroideries and materials for the most popular work of the day. MRS. MIRA A. HALL, 106 West Main st.

MISS M. C. GEPHART carries latest models in La Grecque and Binner Corsets, Brassieres. 724 N. Church st.

HOGLE HAIRDRESSING PARLORS
106 E. South St. — Phone 3065-F2.
Miss Dora Hogle — Miss Effie Hogle

MRS. EDITH BYRD—Shampooing and manicuring at your home by appointment. Phone 1570-J. 728 Parker st.

DRESSMAKING

FINE DRESSMAKING, ladies' tailoring, evening gowns and coats. MISS FARRISH, 218 Houston place. Phone 4405-W.

JEWELERS

Not the Biggest Store But a Safe Place to Trade
M. H. BELL
124 No. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Michigan

WE CAN TAKE CARE of your wants in the jewelry line; come in and let us show you. GEORGE RICKMAN, 155 South Burdick st.

WITHEY THE JEWELER
Wedding and Graduating Gifts
Hanselman Building, North Burdick St.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

BOYCE'S WALL PAPER STORE
DECORATING AND PAINTING
140 S. Burdick Street — Phone 12[illegible]

Pottery Shop — Quaint Things from Foreign Lands. Mail Orders on Approval

CLEANING AND DYEING

"THE PARIS"
For First-Class Cleaning
222 W. Main St., Kalamazoo
Phone 157

LAUNDRIES

KALAMAZOO LAUNDRY CO. — Dry cleaning, shoe repairing; family washings a specialty. 219-221 North Rose St.

KEYSER BROS.
SOFT WATER LAUNDRY
Phone 422

ART SHOPS

GEARY ART SHOP
PICTURE, PICTURE FRAMING AND ARTIST MATERIAL

CLEVELAND, O.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FOUR-ROOM FLAT—Every convenience, piano; for July and August, possibly September; references. D. K. LINLEY, 1548 E. 82nd st. Garfield 1367-J.

MISCELLANEOUS

CORKS
Chicago Cork Works Co.
Manufacturers of
CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

THE G. S. HALL COMPANY
City and Suburban Homes
Investments and Rentals
Strand Theatre Bldg., TAMPA, FLA.

REAL ESTATE—WISCONSIN

FOR SALE—8-room bungalow; lot 40x120 feet; cheap if taken at once. 2724 Chestnut st., Milwaukee, Wis.

TABLE SUPPLIES

FOR
Fancy Groceries
Fresh Vegetables and Fruit
C. ROMENCE
324 S. Burdick Street — Phone 802

DAIRYMEN'S MILK COMPANY
Producers and dealers in milk and milk products. Clarified and pasteurized. JAS. VAN WOORT, Phone 87.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

THE HUB RESTAURANT
Will Please You
114 EAST MAIN STREET

GROCERS

THERE is no question as to the purity of RIVIERA oil or Gregg's olive oil; I sell both, also carry the best of fresh vegetables; everything guaranteed to please; cut prices on all groceries. S. O. BENNETT, Spot Cash Grocery, 220 N. Burdick.

We give special attention to Butter and Eggs
Full line of Fruits and Vegetables.
Prices and Quality the Best.
F. C. DUTT, West End Cash Grocery
749 West Main. — Phone 1877-R.

MR. & MRS. J. A. BOEKELOO—Cash Grocery; we were the first cut rate grocery in Kalamazoo; free delivery. Tel. 486.

HIGH GRADE GROCERIES. We handle Ricard's imported Italian Olive Oil. J. E. VAN BOCHOVE, 514 S. West st. Phone 340.

YOUR GROCERY order will receive personal attention if sent to MRS. F. E. DONNELLY, 613 Davis St. Phone 2132 J.

BAKERIES

HOAG'S BAKERY
The place to buy Home Baked Goods.
Four deliveries daily any part of city.
326 South Burdick Street
Phone 305

BRYANT'S
Satisfy yourself that our pies, rolls, bread, cookies, home-made cake, have the real "homemade flavor." Phone number 4040. 304 W. Main.

MEAT MARKETS

THE FARMER'S MARKET makes a specialty of handling home dressed meat, and guarantees satisfaction. 115 E. South st. Phone 1804 R.

MUNRO & CO., highest grade meats at moderate prices; reliable and convenient delivery. North st. and Douglass av.

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

FOR Choice Home Fresh Meats, Poultry, Fresh Eggs, Home Rendered Lard, go to H. CROCKER'S, 142 Portage st.

CONFECTIONERY

HARVEY CANDY CO.—We stand on the foundation of quality; our aim is satisfied customers. 114 S. Burdick St.

DE BOLT'S—Try our Candies, Ice Cream and Fountain Lunches. All our own make. Phone 639.

FLORISTS

JACKSON'S FLOWER SHOP
Fresh Flowers From Own Greenhouses
Phone 2000. — 117 South Rose St.

ERB & ERB—Cut Flowers and General Decorating
106 West Main Street — Phone 642

COAL AND WOOD

W. P. DARLING
COAL, COKE AND WOOD
Best Quality—Truck Delivery
Phone 118. — 320 First St.

YOU GET a top-notch in quality, and a rock-bottom in price by trading with HARRIS AND PRATT
Phone No. 9

UPHOLSTERING AND REFINISHING

A. G. MERSTEN, upholstering and refinishing; old furniture rebuilt. 151-53 E. Water st., Kalamazoo, Mich. Phone 2033

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

ALLCOCK'S BARBER SHOP—Safety razors sharpened; a satisfied customer is our best ad. 124 W. Main, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HARDWARE

HIGH GRADE HARDWARE and KITCHEN UTENSILS
W. H. PELTON, 122 W. Main St.

MECHANICAL PATTERNS

GLOBE PATTERN WORKS — Constructors of wood and metal patterns; prompt, efficient service. 315 E. Kalamazoo ave. Tel. 2963.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VICTROLAS, GRAFONOLAS, records, sheet music, instruments. FISCHER MUSIC SHOP, Gilmore's, 3rd floor.

STATIONERY

JEANNETTE ROSENBERG — Ultra stationery and superior engraving at modest prices. Phone 41.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

NEIFERT STUDIO—Commercial and Portrait Photography. 308 Bank Building. Phone 2503. Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR AMATEUR DEVELOPING and printing see BRIGGS, corner Main and Burdick sts.

REAL ESTATE

MY LISTING OF CHOICE REAL ESTATE IS LARGE
May I show it to you at my expense?
J. D. SCHELL,
308 North Burdick Street, Kalamazoo.

DES MOINES, IA.

DEPARTMENT STORES — DEPARTMENT STORES

"The Standard Store of Iowa"
definitely a title now unanimously approved by the thousands and thousands of people who since the formal opening of the
new and greater
Harris-Emery Store
have observed in that magnificent and unique institution the highest attributes of a service that brings all the world to all the people.
Always important sales in progress

YOUNKER BROTHERS
A FASHION CENTER
of sports, travel and outing apparel, and accessory; and, a center of Summer housefurnishing and housekeeping supplies.

MARKETS — MARKETS

The Fulton Market
QUALITY-PRICE-SERVICE
413 SIXTH AVENUE — 4 Phones—Walnut 2000

ALBERT T. BALZER
SELECT GROCERIES AND MEATS
We Serve Your Right.
4 Phones: Drake 100—1301-1305 Forest Ave.

FINANCIAL

A PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION
We would like to serve you
Century Savings Bank

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

Barnes Cafeteria
608-610 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia.

CONFECTIONERY

The Garden Candy Shop
EXQUISITE CANDIES
From the Finest Candy Makers.

TABLE SUPPLIES

J. R. GLESSNER—Fine bakery goods; cleanliness, purity, quality, service; daily service on regular route. 2405 E. Grand ave. Maple 921.

GROCERIES

ZAUN & ZAUN
"We Sell For Less"
500 Sixth Ave. — Phone Walnut 2422.

MONNE STERN—BRIARDALE CANNED GOODS at great saving if ordered now. 1710 Center St. Phone Drake 1006.

BAKERIES

BUTTER NUT BREAD
"Rich as butter, Sweet as a nut"
At All Good Grocers

CLEANING AND DYEING

Send Your Clothes to the
TROY CLEANERS and DYERS
606 Chestnut St. — Phone Wal. 2900.

TENTS, AWNINGS, ETC.

SEICK TENT & AWNING CO.
We rent folding chairs and tables. Awnings and Porch curtains made to order. Tents and camp furniture for rent.
Phone Walnut 1760. — 913 Locust Street

PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS

PRINTING — Designing — Engraving — Copper-plate and steel die embossing. THE HOMESTEAD CO., Des Moines, Ia.

EBERSOLE MARKET CO.
MEAT, FISH AND POULTRY
OYSTERS IN SEASON
410 WEST SEVENTH ST.
We deliver to any part of city; 4 trips daily.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Authentic Fashions and Dependable Values in Men's and Boys' Clothing
Frankel Clothing Co.
313-315-317 WALNUT ST.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
World's Famous Clothes
GOLDMAN-COBACKER CO.
409-411 Walnut St., Des Moines, Ia.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOS AND PLAYERS
Mason & Hamlin, Apollo-Players, etc.
Large Stocks — DAVIDSONS — Easy Terms
412-414-416-418 WALNUT ST.

Pianos—Player Pianos—Sheet Music
W. H. Lehman Company
Established 1863
Eighth and Locust Streets

JEWELERS

S. JOSEPH & SONS
JEWELERS
400-402 Walnut Street

PHOTOGRAPHY

The Exclusive Kodak Shop
DES MOINES PHOTO MATERIALS CO.
Eastman Kodak Co.
817 West Locust, Des Moines, Iowa

G. L. HOSTETTLER
Photographer
300 K. P. Block

PAINTING AND DECORATING

TYNE M. BUCK CO.
DECORATING
WALL PAPERS—PAINTS—VARNISHES
615 W. Grand — Phone Wal. 3072

DES MOINES, IOWA,
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to MRS. HENRY FRANKEL, 301 Tonawanda Drive.

BILLINGS, MONT.

DEPARTMENT STORES — DEPARTMENT STORES

30 YEARS OF HONORABLE DEALING
has given us the biggest thing in the business world today—the confidence of the public.
YEGEN BROS., Inc., — General Merchants

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Try Our CARNEY COAL
You will want more
BILLINGS LUMBER COAL CO.
Best grades Lumber and Coal

LAUNDRIES

Billings Laundry Company
The Big Laundry of Eastern Montana
Dry cleaning plant in connection

PHOTOGRAPHY

THROSSEL PHOTOCRAFT CO.
Billings, Montana
Moving Pictures — Portraiture
Panorama Views — Commercial Work

CLEANING AND DYEING

Billings Dye House
DRY CLEANING
117 North 30th Street, Billings, Montana

ACCOUNTANTS

A. G. BADGER
Certified Public Accountant
Billings, Montana

BILLINGS, MONTANA
Merchants may send advertising to MARGARET A. VAREY, P. O. Box 142

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Orton Bros.' Music House
Home of the High Grade Piano
Our Victor Service is worthy of your preference.
Address 211 Broadway, Billings, Montana

GROCERIES

THE QUALITY FOOD SHOP
MASONIC TEMPLE CORNER
The Cleanest Groceries; The Best Food Products; The best delivery service in town
We Sell Everything Good
Phone 1210 — J. P. NALL

CONFECTIONERY

EDY'S ENGLISH TOFFEE
35c the Pound, Parcel Post

MILLINERY

TRESSMAN'S
EXCLUSIVE ——— -DESIGNS
Montana Block

SHOES

WOLCOTT-VASSAU
Walk-Over Boot Shop
120 North Broadway, BILLINGS, MONT.

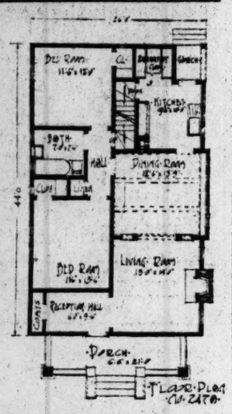
RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c, per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; seventeen 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

HOME BEAUTIFUL

BUNGALOW PLANS BUNGALOW PLANS

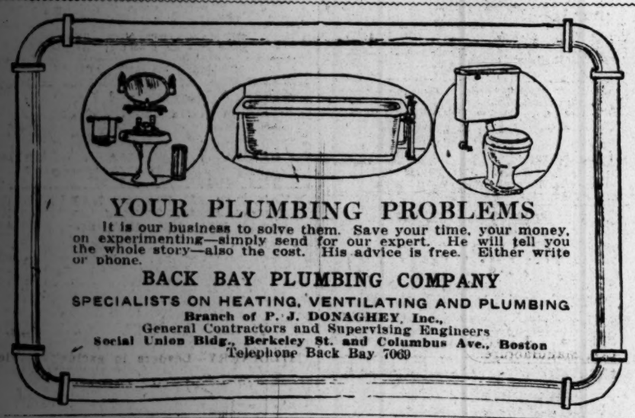


The use of brick and cement for the foundation and upper story, respectively, with siding sandwiched in, makes the outside of the house very pleasing in appearance. The porch extends nearly across the front of the house and has a large square timber for a support at either corner. The braces protrude through the verge board rather than appearing beneath it. Entering the living room from the porch one finds the mantel on the outer wall, affording opportunity for an attractive chimney of rough brick without. There is a broad arch leading to the dining room, which is beamed and has a square window at the side with seat beneath. Back of the kitchen is a good sized porch and a pretty built-in breakfast nook. A hall connects the bed rooms with the dining room and bath room.

This paper has made special arrangements with the designer for his personal answer to all inquiries and questions which may arise relative to the proper treatment of details and interiors for the designs featured on this page. As the author of the Craftsman Bungalow Plan Book, he is informed to the minute on all phases of the artistic home and his advice and recommendations, gladly given without charge, always prove beneficial to the prospective home builder. The above design is selected from this 100-page book, which he will mail to any address postpaid upon receipt of the price, $1.00. This bungalow publication is entirely devoted to plans ranging in price from $800 to $4000.

As an additional offer to the readers of this paper he will furnish complete detailed blue print plans and specifications of the above design for $10. Please address all correspondence relative to inquiries, plan books or plans and specifications to the above mentioned designer, JUD YOHO, The Bungalow Craftsman, 1045 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., it will receive his prompt attention and detailed replies.—(Advertisement).

PLUMBING PLUMBING



YOUR PLUMBING PROBLEMS

It is our business to solve them. Save your time, your money, on experimenting—simply send for our expert. He will tell you the whole story—also the cost. His advice is free. Either write or phone.

BACK BAY PLUMBING COMPANY
SPECIALISTS ON HEATING, VENTILATING AND PLUMBING
Branch of P. J. DONAGHEY, Inc.,
General Contractors and Supervising Engineers
Social Union Bldg., Berkeley St. and Columbus Ave., Boston
Telephone Back Bay 7069

LIGHTING FIXTURES LIGHTING FIXTURES

BRASCOLITE (PATENTED) BRASCOLITE (PATENTED) BRASCOLITE (PATENTED)

THE LIGHTING FIXTURE PARAMOUNT
SUITABLE DESIGNS FOR ALL CLASSES OF SERVICE
LUMINOUS UNIT COMPANY
St. Louis, U. S. A.
CHICAGO, 19 S. 5th Ave. LOS ANGELES 1621 S. Grand Ave. BOSTON 333 Old South Bldg.
NEW YORK, 253 Br'dway

NEW YORK CITY

STORAGE AND MOVING

Hoisting Lift Van on Board Steamer

New Fireproof Storage
For Household Furniture
Clean, Separate, Locked Rooms
WAREHOUSE
248, 250, 252 West 65th St.
FOREIGN AND INLAND REMOVAL
of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
18 Broadway, New York

COLUMBUS, O.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE UNION
"The Home of Quality"

MR. M. POLLATSEK, the well-known Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker, is now in charge of our Designing and Alteration Department, and will be glad to meet and serve all his former patrons.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

NEW BEDFORD

GROCERIES

Come Where the Good Things Gather

TABER CENTRAL MARKET AND GROCERY

Accounts Solicited. 258 Union St.

CLEANING

French Cleaning

Main Office, 47 William St., New Bedford
A. M. BUSH & CO.

If your dealer cannot supply our

LIGHTING FIXTURES

Give us his name and we will send you our Illustrated Booklet

We make complete installations in Chicago and Vicinity. Original Designs. Material and Workmanship Guaranteed. Reasonable Prices. Display Rooms, 617-631 W. Jackson Boulevard CHICAGO, ILL.

METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.
Mention Monitor

LUMBER

FIR LUMBER DIRECT the car-lot-way. Postal brings delivered price list covering Middle West states only. Red Cedar Shingles quoted anywhere. KARLOT LUMBER CO., Tacoma, Wash.

Champaign—Urbana

REAL ESTATE

CORN, HOGS, alfalfa, oranges, grapefruit, garden truck, poultry and many, many more things grow and pay well in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, where the climate is ideal, and living conditions of the best. For proof write FRANK C. SCHROEDER, Champaign, Illinois.

MARKETS

ALWAYS the freshest catch of Sea Foods, Frogs and fresh water Fish. TWIN CITY FISH MARKET, New Orpheum Bldg., Champaign, Ill.

TABLE SUPPLIES

CALL FOR HOY'S SUGAR LOAF BREAD, PIES, CAKES and ROLLS. At your grocer; all goods are strictly fresh and home made.

DIRECT FROM CHURN TO YOU
TWIN CITY CREAMERY BUTTER
Ask your grocer. Champaign, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

ENJOYMENT of quality and design in furniture and rugs linger long after price is no longer thought of; combination of rich design and good quality at low prices is ever our aim. C. A. KILER, 24-26 Main st.

IF you want a clean, bright, hot-heating and long-lasting SOFT COAL, order MAJESTIC W. W. WALLS & CO.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MRS. L. HARNACK—MODISTE
Ladies Tailoring a Specialty
East of Beardsley Hotel, CHAMPAIGN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

TABLE SUPPLIES TABLE SUPPLIES

WHEN THE MAID'S AWAY

You can serve the great epicurean dish of the millionaire hotels and clubs. Surprise your guests.

Purity Cross Creamed Chicken a la King

Made of fresh young poultry, fine smooth cream dressing, garnished with pimentos and plenty of tender mushrooms. Exquisitely seasoned and cooked to a nicety, ready to heat and serve on toast or patty shells for luncheon, supper or as a formal dinner course. 25 and 50 cent sizes at fine grocers. If not at yours, clip this Ad. and we will supply you direct in dozen lots at the special price of $2.85 per dozen for the 25c size, or $5.75 per dozen for the 50c size, if you send us the name of your grocer.

PURITY CROSS, Inc., Route 2 S.M., PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Include an order for a jar of Purity Cross Jamalade, an exquisite new conserve of wonderful flavor. Made from fruits and honeys. 18c and 25c.

DEPARTMENT STORES DEPARTMENT STORES

SHEPARD COMPANY

Furnishings for Summer Homes

The Shepard housefurnishing stores offer advantages in both assortments and prices that few stores can equal.

In the **Furniture Store** are new ideas in porch and lawn pieces—in the **Kitchenware Store** will be found everything necessary for kitchen equipment—in the **China Store** are suitable furnishings for the table—and in the **Drapery Store** are the newest of curtains and draperies.

LAUNDRIES

THE BUTMAN & TUCKER MODERN METHOD LAUNDRY

WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY
Union 4300
36 Burgess St., Providence, R. I.

Girls' and Junior Misses' Graduation Dresses

New and Attractive Models

Made of lawns and voiles, handsomely trimmed. Outlet Cut Prices range at

$2.98 to $9.98

THE OUTLET CO.
PROVIDENCE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE CLOVER SHOP 290 Westminster Street

We are receiving daily shipments of Blouses in Dainty Japanese Silk, Wash Lace and Georgette Crepe, $4.50 to $16.75. Dresses in Voile, Linen, Batiste, Net, Chiffon, Washable Silks and Taffetas for morning, afternoon and evening wear in white and colors, $10.00 to $65.00. Personal attention given to customers.
MARY POTTER THOMAS L. BERTHA LAMBERT

JONES'S ARCADE
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Employees share profits.

Room 306—E. M. SULLIVAN—Tel. U. 3292
CORSETIERE
Ready Made—Corsets Remodeled.
Kinsley Building, 334 Westminster Street.

CLOTHIERS CLOTHIERS

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Westminster and Eddy Streets, Providence, R. I.
"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children

CONFECTIONERY CONFECTIONERY

CHOCOLATES Gibson's BON BONS
PROVIDENCE MADE FRESH DAILY
Seven Stores

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS GROCERY MARKET

For Ladies and Gentlemen
BROOKS' RESTAURANT
85 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

C. E. BROOKS CO.
Choice Meats, Fruit and Fancy Groceries
106 Westminster St. Phone Union 1482

SHOES SHOES

Walk-Over Shoes for Men

The Walk-Over Shop
280 WESTMINSTER STREET
PROVIDENCE
Correctly Designed, Rightly Priced

Walk-Over Shoes for Women

LOW SHOES
Summer Models
Now Being Shown
COUSINS—HANAN—BALLOU
For men, women and children.

E. D. Cahoon Co
Weybosset-Eddy Street, PROVIDENCE

SULLIVAN COMPANY
159 WESTMINSTER STREET
FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY
For Men and Women
BANISTERS SHOES FOR MEN FRED S. FENNER President

BUY Peirce Shoes and Hosiery
If You Want the Best Moderately Priced
THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

A TOASTER
To Use on Gas or Oil Stoves
The "VULCAN" Collapsible metal Toaster is the best one we know of.
30 Cents each—By Parcel Post 35 Cents
A. W. Fairchild The Good Housekeeping Store
10-12 Arcade, Providence, R. I.

HARDWARE

CORBIN QUALITY HARDWARE
Leads in mechanical excellence and artistic value.
Let us quote on your hardware needs.
BELCHER & LOOMIS HARDWARE CO.
83-91 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

MILLINERY

THE BONNET SHOP
Modish Hats at Moderate Prices
301 Westminster Street

WALL PAPER

IRVING BEARSE
Wall Paper Manufacturers' Agent
All Grades and Prices
Telephone or Write for Appointment
504 Public St., Prov., R. I. Tel. Broad. 89

CARPET AND RUG CLEANING

Oriental Rug Washing a Specialty
Star Carpet Cleaning Works
E. S. GRANT, Proprietor Tel. Union 3093 W

ART SHOPS

KINGSBURY ART ROOMS
Art Goods, Choice Pictures, Artistic Framing
Gifts for all occasions
337 Westminster Street

ROOMS TO LET

COMFORTABLE ROOMS AT
236 BENEFIT STREET

AN attractive, centrally located GIFT SHOP for Automobile Tourists looking for unusual novelties. Something for everybody at the CRAFTSMAN SHOP, 171 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

EVA CORDERY GIFT-SHOP
Summer Classes in Oil, China and Water Color Painting
44 Franklin Street, R-116
Telephone U. 5524

PROVIDENCE—PAWTUCKET

Advertisements for the Monitor may be sent to MRS. F. T. WALLER, Providence, 206 Smith Street. Telephone Union 3042 W.

DESIGNING AND STAMPING

GEORGE L. STETSON
Designing and Stamping for Art Embroidery; Beads; Utopia Wools
268 Westminster St. Tel. Union 3647-R

CONCORD, N. H.

CATERERS

BAKER
Caterer and Restaurateur
G. NARDINI & SON
6 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

PRINTING

HOPE PRINTING CO.
JOB PRINTING
224 Washington Street, Providence, R. I.

HARTFORD, CONN.

COAL

O'Connor

Burn O'Connor's Coal
FOR QUALITY SERVICE SATISFACTION
O'Connor Coal Co.
32 Pratt Street
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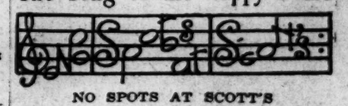

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NEW PROPAGANDAS STARTED ON NEW YORK HIGHWAYS

Curbstone Orators Rant Against Ireland's Wrongs, Militarism, and Inaction for Peace Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the cross streets at Broadway, between the Twenties and the Forties, free speech runs rampant every night. Socialism, peace, preparedness, prohibition and several other topics are declaimed from the tops of boxes to hundreds of passers-by, who listen attentively and who very rarely create any sort of an interruption.

The latest society to mount the rostrum of the highway is composed of a band of Irish-Americans who are earnestly engaged in an effort to arouse sympathy for Ireland's wrongs. The activity of one of their speakers recently brought to light a new sort of propaganda, conducted through the medium of a booklet called the Congressional Magazine, Inc., with Carroll Livingstone Riker of Washington, D. C., as its editor.

The current number of this magazine purports to set before the people facts they must know if the nation is to endure, facts which the great dailies for some reason do not print, facts emphasizing benevolent and moral issues in legislation and measures to hasten an enduring peace.

To show what it deems the preparedness program to mean, the magazine cites several speeches from the Congressional Record, including arguments against preparedness before the House committee on military affairs. Arguments are set forth to show the need of a congressional newspaper, which might be used by the members of Congress to set forth their views before the country and which would give the people a wider chance to understand all that passes in Congress than this magazine thinks they now enjoy. The publication also opposes what it believes to be autocratic presidential methods. The magazine urges the people to send this appeal to the President and Congress:

"You will ultimately be held responsible by the American people for want of a continuous, strenuous moral effort on the part of this government to hasten an enduring peace in Europe. Many Americans, who have the real interests of this country at heart, have been and are now restrained from forcibly expressing their great desire that such effort be made only by a fear that their interference at this time might be indesirable.

"When this European war is over, those people will be untrammeled; they will then compel you to show good reasons for such want of effort, and any attempt to prove that you have done your duty by inaction will not be tolerated. Evidence exists which will

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Dutch Settle the New World

It was some three or four years after the return of . . . Hendrick that a crew of honest, Low Dutch colonists set sail from the city of Amsterdam for the shores of America. The ship in which these illustrious adventurers set sail was called the Goede Vrouw, or Good Woman, in compliment to the wife of the President of the West India Company. . . .

It was in truth a most gallant vessel, of the most improved Dutch construction, and made by the ablest ship-carpenters of Amsterdam. It was full in the bows, with a pair of enormous catheads, a copper bottom, and, withal, a most prodigious poop. The architect did erect for a head a goodly image of St. Nicholas, equipped with a low broad-brimmed hat, a huge pair of Flemish trunk-hose, . . .

Thus gallantly furnished, the stanch ship floated sideways, like a majestic goose, out of the harbor of the great city of Amsterdam, and all the bells, that were not otherwise engaged, rang a triple bobmajor on the joyful occasion.

Being under the especial care of the ever-revered St. Nicholas, the Goede Vrouw seemed to be endowed with qualities unknown to common vessels. Thus she made as much lee-way as head-way, could get along very nearly as fast with the wind a-head, as when it was a-poop, and was particularly great in a calm; in consequence of which singular advantages she made out to accomplish her voyage in a very few months, and came to anchor at the mouth of the Hudson, a little to the east of Gibbet island.

Here, lifting up their eyes, they beheld, on what is at present called the Jersey shore, a small Indian village, pleasantly embowered in a grove of spreading elms, and the natives all collected on the beach, gazing in stupid admiration at the Goede Vrouw.

A boat was immediately dispatched to enter into a treaty with them, and approaching the shore, hailed them through a trumpet in the most friendly terms; but so horribly confounded were these poor savages at the tremendous and uncouth sound of the Low Dutch language, that they one and all took to their heels, and scampered over the Bergen hills; nor did they stop until they had buried themselves head and ears in the marshes on the other side. . . .

Animated by this unlooked-for victory, our valiant heroes sprang ashore in triumph, took possession of the soil as conquerors, and marching fearlessly forward, carried the village of Communipaw by storm, notwithstanding that it was vigorously defended by some half a score of old squaws and papooses.

. . . Accordingly they descended from the Goede Vrouw, men, women and children, in goodly groups, as did the animals of yore from the ark, and formed themselves into a thriving settlement, which they called by the Indian name Communipaw,—the humble place which was the egg from whence hatched the mighty city of New York.—From Washington Irving's "History of New York."

Baby's Song

(Supposed to be sung by a little girl of seven or eight years of age.)

Mother is singing the baby to sleep,
So I can do nothing but whisper and creep;
But somehow I don't want to make a noise,
Or even to play with my dearest toys
When she sings that old song
I have known so long:
"Hush! my little one, go to sleep,
And mother will give you the moon to keep!"

Isn't it silly? But then, you see,
When I was little she sang it to me;
And somehow I like to hear it again,
For it's warm like the sun, tho' it tinkles like rain—
Just like the rain
On the window-pane:
"Hush! my little one: go to sleep,
And mother will give you the moon to keep!"

I watch the golden moon in the tree,
And then I come closer to mother's knee,
Till I almost believe that her song is true,
And I feel as if I were a baby too,
When I hear that old song
I have known so long:
"Hush! my little one; go to sleep
And I will give you the moon to keep!"

—Mary R. Pridham.

Nautical Expressions

It is surprising to find how many expressions used commonly today were derived from sailors' slang. To "throw overboard"—get rid of something undesirable—is clearly nautical, and so is "close quarters"; but few realize that "sky scrapers" was originally sailors' slang, says Answers, and that "first rate," "second rate," and "third rate" belong to days of wooden fighting ships and were used in their classification. We also speak of "sailing under false colors," "going on the rocks," "steering clear"; we say "high and dry," "sailing against the wind," and "lowering our sails."

A Convertible Hat

A sort of convertible headgear that is adaptable to any season of the year, be it summer or winter, and has ear covers made to be folded inside the head covering when the weather's fine, is an invention of William Taylor of London, England, says the National Magazine. So the users can hear everything that's going on, the ear flaps are furnished with an opening, which coincides with the ear of the wearer.

Games and Customs of Swedish Children Shown in Picture Books

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Swedish picture books are so pretty and clean that children of all countries love them. Swedish children seem to live a happy out-door life, roaming about in the fir woods and playing in the fields cut up with baby streams. In the accompanying pictures in a book of Swedish nursery rhymes, we see just how the children do things. Instead of putting on a hat, a little Swedish girl puts a handkerchief over her head when she runs out to play or goes to market. She carries such pretty covered baskets, too, and wears wooden shoes. One of the rhymes tells of a little girl who has some new wooden shoes and gets so excited about them that, when she goes to sleep, she dreams her shoes grow larger and larger until she finds herself sitting in one of them. She curls up there and goes to sleep, and soon finds that a chimney is sticking up out of the toe and that she is cooking on a stove set cosily in the front part of the shoe. She is having a lovely time in her shoe-house, when she wakes and finds her shoes are on her feet which, after all, is the best place for them.

Swedish children make and eat funny, pretty cakes, and these cakes and cookies are always appearing in their picture books. They are made in the shape of people and animals—dragons, bears, kings, queens, dogs and all the fairy tale folk. There is a nursery rhyme about some children who make these cakes and cut them out into wonderful shapes of animals walking on their hind legs and wearing crowns; the children stick confits in their cookies for eyes and bake them. But they dream that their beautiful cakes become alive and dance about and chase and play with them. Then they make loaves of bread in the shape of rings and hang them on a nail. In one picture is a shop window with a beautiful house in it, made of gingerbread cookies, like the hut in "Hansel and Gretel." Another picture book shows all the kinds of mushrooms that grow in the fields and woods; but these Swedish mushrooms appear to be the homes of queer little mushroom fairies, and each sort of mushroom has its own sort of fairy, matching the mushroom. After looking at this picture book it is quite easy to remember the different sorts of mushrooms.

Cherries grow abundantly in Sweden, and so cherry trees come into nearly all the picture books. We see how useful Swedish children are—picking the fruit and gardening; and one picture shows a tiny boy ringing a cow-bell for a dinner-bell, while his mother sets out the meal of salad and strawberries in the garden.

A very favorite picture book shows a little boy setting out with two baskets to find berries for his mother. He goes into a fir wood and looks rather as if he were lost, so some funny tiny men meet him and hear that he wants berries. So the squirrels run ahead with his baskets and lead him first to a bilberry wood. In the midst of it is a hut and out of this come dear little bilberry boys, in purple suits to match the berries; they make haste to fill one basket for him. Then they take him in a boat, made of a nutshell with a dry leaf for a sail, over a pond; and later for a ride on field mice till they come to a little arbor where sit a pretty lady and some pretty wee girls, busy polishing the cranberries before they hang them on the bushes. These give the little boy and his bilberry friends a lovely feast of their bright red berries, in tiny wooden bowls. Then they all take him home in a funny little carriage and send him out of the forest with his baskets full.

But the greatest favorite is the story of Fru Kujsa Rulta and her cat. You see such a pretty, merry old lady sitting by her cozy fire, with her jolly cat standing on its head instead of lying on its stool. Then the pretty old lady goes to market with her smiling cat on her shoulder; but, when she goes to her cupboard for the good things she brought home, she finds the cat inside, and, by the funny grin on its face, I think puss has eaten the butter. They both laugh as if it were a good joke, however; another picture shows the cat dancing and the old lady is jumping for joy. Then this wonderful cat mends the clothes while the old lady hangs out the wash; then the cat fiddles a jolly tune for all the mice to dance to, and such a dance as they have, holding to each other's tails and waltzing around! Then the old lady plays a jig on a rattle and dances while the cat rides the dog; and, lastly, the old lady takes her cat to bow to the King and Queen who ride past in their grand coach.

Ulysses Among the Phaeacians

The next day the assembly of the people was held. Many came to it, so that the King's hall was filled from one end to the other. For Athene had taken upon her the shape of the King's herald, and gone through the city saying: "Come, captains and counsellors of the Phaeacians, and hear about this stranger who has lately come to the King's palace." So they came, and they marveled much when they saw Ulysses, for Athene had made him fairer and fatter and stronger.

The King rose in his place, and said: "This stranger has come to my hall. I do not know who he is, or whence he comes, whether from the east or the west. And he begs us to convey him safely to his home. Now this, as you know, is a thing that we have been used from old time to do for strangers. Go, then, and choose out a ship. Let it be new—one that never has been on the sea before. And pick out fifty and two rowers. Let them be the best and strongest that there are in the country. When you have done this, come to my hall and feast. And let the minstrel come also, for the gods have given him the gift of song, and there is nothing that is better than song to make glad the hearts of men." So the chiefs of the people went and did as the King commanded. They chose a ship, and they chose rowers, and moored the ship by the shore. This done, they went back to the King's hall. And he had bidden his servants prepare a great feast for them . . .

And when the people were ready to begin, there came two servants of the King leading the singer by the hand. . . . They made him sit down in a silver chair in the middle of the hall; they hung his harp on a rail that there was above his head where he could easily reach it. And by his side they put a table, and on the table a basket of good things, and a cup . . . so that he might drink when he pleased.

Then the people began to eat and drink, and when they had had enough, the singer sang. And what he sang was this: how there had been a fierce quarrel at a great sacrifice between Achilles, who was the bravest man among the Greeks, and Ulysses, who was the wisest, and how Agamemnon was glad to see it, because a prophet had told him that when wisdom and valor should fall out the end of Troy would soon come. As he sang, Ulysses held his cloak before his face to hide his tears, for he was ashamed that the people should see them. When the song was at an end, he wiped them away, and sat like the others; but when the chief called out that it should be sung again, for indeed it pleased them much, then he wept again. But the king was the only man to see it.

After this the King said: "Now, let us go and have games as is our custom, boxing and wrestling and running, so that this stranger may see what we can do." The best of the boxers was the King's eldest son, and he said to Ulysses: "Stranger, why do you sit there so sad and silent? Why do you not try your skill in some game?"

Ulysses answered: "I am in no mind for sport and games. I can think of nothing but how I can get back to my home."

Then another of the young men, who had won the prize for wrestling, said: "Well, stranger, you have not the look of one who is skillful in boxing and wrestling. I should say that you were one who travels about to buy and sell."

Then Ulysses was angry, and said: "That is a foolish speech. Some men have good looks, and some can speak wisely. I find no fault with your looks, but your words are idle. I know these games right well, and in old time was skillful in them, but I have suffered much, both in war and in many journeys over land and sea. Yet I will show you what I can do."

And he took up a quoit, heavier than any of those which the Phaeacians had used, and sent it with a whirl through the air. And one of the company—so it seemed, but it was really Athene in the shape of a man—marked the place where it fell, and said: "Stranger . . . there is no one here to match you in strength."

Ulysses was glad to hear these words, for he thought: "Now I have a friend here"; and he said aloud: "Now let anyone match this throw. Aye, and if any one will box with me, or wrestle with me, let him stand up. I will even run a race, though in this I can hardly be a winner. . . ."

Then said the King: "Stranger, you speak well: we Phaeacians are not good at boxing or wrestling. Swift of foot we are, and we love feasts and dances and music and gay clothing. Of these things no man knows more than we do."

This the King said, wishing to make peace. And he also said: "Now let each of the princes give to this stranger two coats, an inner and an outer, and a talent of gold. And let the prince whose words made him angry, give a double gift."

To this they all agreed; and the prince who had given him offense gave him also a sword, which had a silver hilt and an ivory scabbard. And as he gave it, he said: "Father, I wish you well; if there is any offense in my words, let the winds carry it away. The gods grant that you may see again your wife, and your friends, and your own country!"

And Ulysses answered: "And I also wish you well! May you live happily, and never miss this handsome sword which you have given me!"

Then the other princes gave him their gifts. And the King said to the Queen: "Now let them fetch a chest, the best you have, and do you put in it two coats, an outer and an inner. And I will give this stranger a beautiful cup of gold that is my own. So will he remember me all the days of his life, when he sits at the feast and drinks out of my cup."

So they brought a chest from the Queen's chamber, and all the gifts that the princes had given to Ulysses were put in it, and she herself with her own hands put in it the outer coat and the inner. And when the chest was filled with these things, she said to Ulysses: "Now look to the lid, and fasten it so that no man may rob you as you sleep, while the ship takes you back to your native country."

So Ulysses fixed the lid, tying it with a very cunning knot that Circe had taught him. . . . Then he went into the hall, and sat down by the side of the King and there came in a steward leading the . . . singer by the hand. Now there had been set before Ulysses the chine of a wild boar, for this is the dish which was served to a guest whom his host wished to honor above all others. And he took his knife, and cut from it a great helping, and said to a servant: "Now carry this to the singer, for there is no one whom men should more honor than him who sings of the great deeds of famous men." So the servant bore the dish to the singer, and laid it upon his knees. After a while, when the company had had enough of meat and drink, Ulysses said to the singer: "You sing right well of the toil and trouble which the Greeks had before the great city of Troy. Truly you could not have done this thing better if you had been there yourself. Come now, sing to us of the Wooden Horse which was made after the device of Epeius, but it was Athene who put it into his heart. Tell us also how Ulysses contrived that it should be dragged up into the very citadel of Troy, after he had first hidden inside it the bravest of the Greek chiefs. Sing us now this song, and I shall know that the gods themselves have taught you."

Then the minstrel sang how the Wooden Horse was made, and how Ulysses and certain of the bravest of the Greek chiefs, hid themselves within, and how the rest of the forces pretended to depart, burning their camp and sailing away in their ships, but they did not sail farther than to a certain island that there was close by. Also he told how the people of Troy dragged the horse within the walls of the city into the public square where they used to meet and hold their Assembly; also how the people sat around it, and the chief men among them gave their advice what should be done with this strange thing. Some said: "Let us cleave it open, and see what may be inside." Others said: "Let us take it to the brow of the hill and cast it down"; but some advised that it should be left where it was, as a thank-offering to the gods who had delivered the city from their enemies. And this counsel prevailed, for it was the doom of the city that it should be taken by means of the Wooden Horse.

So he sang, and the heart of Ulysses was melted within him as he listened, and the tears ran down his cheeks. But only the King perceived. And the King said to the singer: "Cease now from your singing, for ever since you began this stranger has not ceased to shed tears; we are come together to make merry and to rejoice, and to give gifts to this stranger, and to send him to his home." Then he turned to Ulysses, and said: "Tell us now your name, O stranger: tell us also from what land you come, for if our ships are to take you to your home, they must know what course to take that they may carry you thither. For, indeed, our ships are not as the ships of other men. They have no need of rudders or steersmen, but they know of themselves which way they should go. Tell us therefore your name, and the name of the land from which you come. I did perceive that you wept when you heard the fate of Troy. Had you, perchance, kinsman, or brother, or friend among those . . . at Troy?" Then said Ulysses: "O King, what shall I tell you first, and what last, for I have endured many things. But first I will tell you my name. Know, then, that I am Ulysses, King of Ithaca." And afterwards he told them the story of all that he had suffered from the day that he had sailed away from Troy down to his coming to the island of Calypso.—From "The Odyssey for Boys and Girls," by Alfred J. Church.

Largest Orange Grove

Cuba has the largest orange grove in the world. It covers 2000 acres.

A Pilgrimage to Abbotsford

When you travel from Edinburgh down to Melrose and thence on to Sir Walter Scott's home at Abbotsford, by all means make the last part of the journey with horses. Even the quaint landlady of the Abbey hotel, close by the ruined beauty of Melrose Abbey, has become so far modernized that she will try to persuade you to take a motor; but do not heed her argument that it will save time and, whether you really have sufficient time or not, insist upon jogging comfortably along with a pair of horses harnessed to an open carriage. This Scotch valley of the Tweed is well worth slow enjoyment. It is very pleasant to bowl in leisurely fashion along its lanes, glimpsing over the hedgerows the green meadows and trees, the silvery river.

Scott's old loved home is built below the highroad, low in a green meadow which stretches to the little river, and one reaches it by a steeply descending path which leads past some formal, walled-in gardens, to a small door near the kitchens. It is hard not to resent a little this obvious approach from the back way, this being shut away from the gardens and the lawns and the front of the house; but be patient, because better views of the place are afforded later. After a short wait for the guide, in a stone-paved hall, visitors are led upstairs to the main floor of the house. Here are the stately living-rooms—Scott's own study where he wrote, where his desk and chair still stand in the positions in which he placed them, where the walls are literally lined with his books and a miniature stairway runs to a balcony and then, through a tiny door, into the writer's bedroom; the library, also full of shelves upon shelves of books, just as Scott himself arranged them; the drawing-room, with its Chinese wallpaper of which the owner was very proud, and the favorite portrait of Scott by Sir Henry Raeburn,—the one in which Scott is seated by a ruined wall with the dog, Camp, at his feet, and another dog, a greyhound, looking into his master's face; the long gray hall, with its imposing suits of armor. There are interesting things to be seen in every room, too; tables and wall cases are filled with them,—things of tremendous interest to all readers of Scott's novels. In the glass case which stands in the library bow-window there are Tom Purdie's knife, Rob Roy's purse, a lock of Prince Charlie's hair, Napoleon's blotting book, found in his carriage after Waterloo, Prince Charlie's own quaich, or drinking vessel, with a glass bottom. In the armory are weapons of all sorts from many different countries, and among them Rob Roy's gun and the great Montrose's sword with its royal arms and Latin inscriptions. Think of seeing the original keys from the "Heart of Midlothian."

The front windows of the house command charming views of the shallow, sandy, pebbly Tweed, where a little boat is sometimes tied invitingly. All about are broad lawns, flowers, beautiful trees; it is little wonder that Scott loved this spot and chose it as the place in which to build his gray turreted home.

In the "Life of Sir Walter Scott," by Lockhart, Scott's son-in-law, we may read delightful descriptions of the life at Abbotsford:

"The habits of life at Abbotsford, when I first saw it," wrote one of Scott's guests, "ran in the same easy, rational, and pleasant course which I believe they always afterwards took; though the family was at this time rather straitened in its arrangements, as some of the principal rooms were not finished. After breakfast Sir Walter took his short interval of study in the light and elegant little room afterwards called Miss Scott's. That which he occupied when Abbotsford was complete, though more convenient in some material respects, seemed to me the least cheerful and least private in the house. It had, however, a recommendation which perhaps he was very sensible of, that as he sat at his writing table, he could look out at his young trees. About 1 o'clock he walked or rode, generally with some of his visitors. At this period, he used to be a good deal on horseback, and a pleasant sight it was to see the gallant old gentleman, in his sealskin cap and short green jacket, lounging along a field-side on his mare, Sybil Grey, and pausing now and then to talk, with a serio-comic look, to a laboring man or woman, and rejoice them with some quaint saying in broad Scotch. The dinner hour was early; the sitting after dinner was hospitably but not immoderately prolonged; and the whole family party (for such it always seemed, even if there were several visitors) then met again for a short evening, which was passed in conversation and music. I once heard Sir Walter say that he believed there was a 'pair' of cards (such was his antiquated expression) somewhere in the house—but probably there is no tradition of their having ever been used. The drawing-room and library (unfurnished at the time of my first visit) opened into each other, and formed a beautiful evening apartment. By every one who has visited at Abbotsford they must be associated with some of the most delightful recollections of his life. Sir Walter listened to the music of his daughters, which was all congenial to his own taste, with a never-failing enthusiasm. He followed the fine old songs which Mrs. Lockhart sang to her harp with his mind, eyes, and lips. . . . To other musical performances he was a dutiful, and often a pleased listener; but I believe he cared little for mere music—the notes failed to charm him if they were not connected with good words, or immediately associated with some history of strong sentiment, upon which his imagination could fasten. A similar observation might, I should conceive, apply to his feeling of other arts. I do not remember any picture or print at Abbotsford which was remarkable merely as a work of color or design. All, I think, either represented historical, romantic, or poetical subjects, or related to persons, places, or circumstances in which he took an interest. Even in architecture, his taste had the same bias; almost every stone of his house bore an allusion or . . . a sentiment."

From the Train

When I was riding on the train,
The trees went marching through the rain.
Some trees were soldiers straight and tall;
They never bowed their heads at all.
Then I could see from where I sat
The dancing fruit trees short and fat,
While little bushes skipped in glee
And waved their arms to beckon me.

—From The Christian Work.

On Cleaning Your Car

High-polish finish on an automobile may be ruined by inexperienced persons in washing the car. The following ideas will aid in producing good results and prolonging the wear of the finish.

Clear water should be used in washing a car, and when it is necessary to use soap, one that has no acid in it is best. Do not attempt to scrape off the mud and dirt, for the varnished surfaces may thus be scratched, writes a contributor to Popular Mechanics. Pour water over the dirty parts of the car from a small vessel or from a hose, in the latter case using no nozzle. The mud and dirt will be washed away slowly but without injury to the varnished surfaces. If the water is not plentiful, a spray nozzle may be used.

The full force of the stream of water from a hose with a nozzle may be directed against the under side of the fenders, as this is not a highly finished varnished surface, but care must be taken that the nozzle does not strike the surfaces. After all the mud has been washed off, go over the car with a soft sponge, using plenty of water. Then dry it with a soft, clean chamois skin. It is best to use one chamois skin and sponge for the body, and another chamois skin and sponge for the running gear. The chamois skin should be rinsed frequently in clear water and wrung as dry as possible. If there is grease on any parts of the car, it should be removed first with a dry rag and then with soap and water.

The car must be wiped dry immediately after washing, as otherwise spots will appear as it dries. When a car has been out in the rain and the hood is hot, there will be more likelihood of spots forming on it. Wiping the car dry when it is taken in out of the rain will prevent such spots. They may be removed by applying a varnish polish.

Occasionally some of the openings in the radiator become filled with mud, decreasing its efficiency. This may be removed by forcing water through the radiator from the rear; otherwise the water may splash upon the engine and into the magneto.

Mohair tops should be brushed off frequently, and may be cleaned with a sponge dipped in a warm lather of castile soap. Go over it several times with clear water so as to prevent alkali spots. Composition tops and curtains may be cleaned with water to which a little ammonia has been added. Leather tops may be washed and then treated with leather dressing. Never fold the top while it is wet, but stretch it in its raised position and permit it to dry.

The upholstering should be cleaned each time that the car is washed. If it is of leather, the dirt may be removed by rubbing it with a woolen or flannel cloth, dipped in water containing a small quantity of ammonia. Finish with leather dressing to insure pliability. Cloth cushions may be cleaned with a whisk broom and spots removed from them with soap and water.

The brass parts of the car may be cleaned with a brass polish. Do not permit the latter to come in contact with the varnished surfaces.

Lampblack, or silver polish, should be used in cleaning nickel parts. Rub all of the metal parts with an oily rag after they are polished. This prevents them from tarnishing easily in damp weather and also aids in cleaning them.

U. S. Precanceled Stamps

As the postoffice department regulations do not allow the illustration of United States stamps, we cannot show by picture what a precanceled stamp is, says a writer in the American Boy.

The word precanceled is given to stamps that have been canceled in the sheet, or part of the sheet, and after this is done, separated and affixed to mailable matter.

The object of precanceling is to save the time spent in canceling each stamp separately. By this means, as many as one hundred stamps can be canceled in one stroke. The stamps must be precanceled under strict department regulations, which can be obtained from local postmasters.

Formerly artistic designs were employed, suiting the fancy of the user, but now the overprinting is confined to two lines, giving name of postoffice and state, between two horizontal bars. Lansing, Mich., formerly used a design showing nine railroad tracks converging to a center; Sherman, N. Y., two leaves; Jackson, Mich., a double-lined oval, etc. There is a great deal of interest taken in precanceled stamps and every United States collector should include them in his collection.

To Build a Dreadnought

Have you any idea how many hours' work it takes to build a modern dreadnought?

It really entails about 7,200,000 man hours, or labor equivalent to the work of one man working that time, says the Detroit Free Press.

The making of the turbine machinery absorbs some 1,850,000 man hours, and the mountings of the big guns can easily acquire two years' work, while a single armor plate may take nearly three months to finish. None of these processes can be unduly hurried.

Between 40 and 50 per cent of the cost of a dreadnought hull goes for labor. Curiously enough far less is spent on labor when constructing a turbine engine than when making one of the old type. Much of the material is made by machinery, leaving only 23 per cent of the cost for labor, where before 45 per cent was spent entirely for wages.

THE HOME FORUM

Property

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

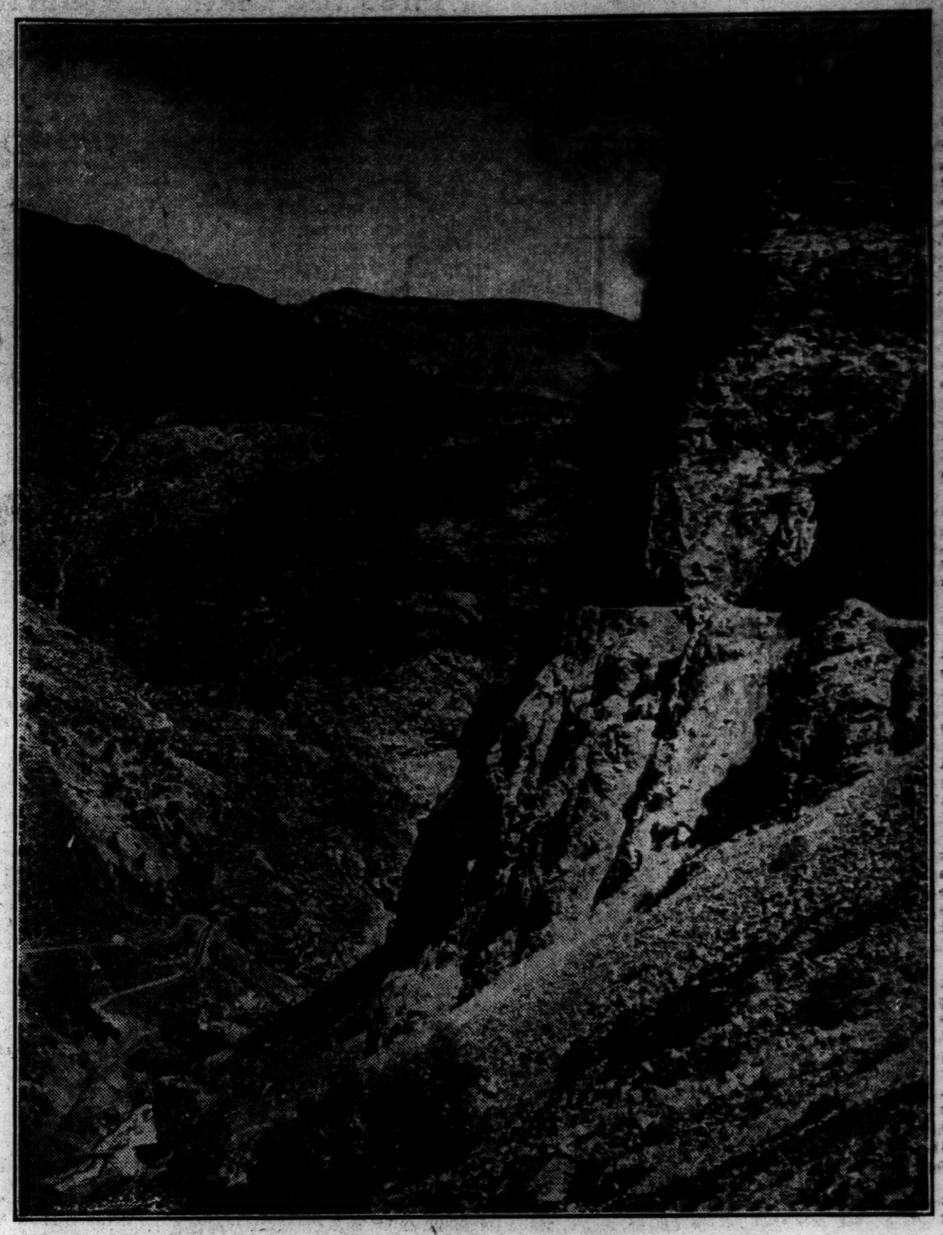
MONEY is a term denoting, broadly, whatever commodity different peoples agree upon, through their necessity or convenience, as an equivalent for labor or other requisites. The skins obtained in the chase, the cattle of pastoral people, the corn of agricultural countries, the dried fish of northern zones, or the silver and gold of more advanced states of society, all have symbolized to the inhabitants of various countries that which empowers a man to satisfy his simple human needs or his passion for possession. Property—chattels, estate, goods—connotes a prior possession of money, the purchasing medium; and so mortals consume themselves in the effort to accumulate money to sate the "lust of the eyes, and the pride of life." Ownership of property is, in itself, neither good nor bad, for it is merely the outward expression of the present or antecedent mentality of the owner. When material possession becomes a man's pursuit, however, when he sets his love upon property, the coveted thing which money will buy, there inevitably spreads throughout his consciousness what Paul called "the root of all evil."

The early law governing property, before the lust of possession had so distinctly drawn the line of meum and tuum in the human consciousness, decreed from Sinai that every man should be a freeholder. No one could erect around his inclosure, however, the unbenevolent fence of mineness. It was promised that for six years the land should "yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safety." The seventh year should be a year of rest to the land. Whatever grew of its own accord in the seventh year belonged to all in common, and the fiftieth year was a year of "jubile" in which liberty was proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants. Those who had by any means become dispossessed of their original allotment should "return every man unto his possession." The success of this arrangement lay in the fact that no man looked upon his land as exclusively his own to have and to hold, for the land and its fullness was God's. "The land shall not be sold forever: for the land is mine; for ye are strangers and sojourners with me." In short, Principle provided for all; and so long as the law of supply was recognized as spiritual, the people prospered. Oppressive prices were forbidden, mendicity was unknown, and Israel was intestate because it was understood that Principle needed no mortal's will to provide for future, any more than for present generations. Through the metaphysical aid of Christian Science, this law, spiritually understood, is again found available to adjust and to control a man's property in this present age.

The human mind seems to have wandered afar from this true sense of reflected possession, and the chief obstacle to its realization is the reversed order of pursuit. The material object occupies thought and desire, rather than the search for the kingdom of God. The propertied man, the world looks upon as the successful man, even if, as is too often the case, the widening of acres means the acquisition of the "vineyard of Naboth." He who is moved by the mortal emotion of proprietorship, who strives avariciously to get more money so that he may build more barns, envies the possessions of his neighbor until he can, perchance, secure them for himself. Seldom can such a man control his possessions as he wishes; he cannot enjoy them because of the care and the fear of loss they entail. So he labors on until he can, in connection with a few, and disregarding the rights of the many, secure control over certain forms of property, and the phenomenon of monopoly appears. This acme of material possession is simply the objectification of that material mentality which cannot realize the kingdom of God or the brotherhood of man. In Science, the false sense of ownership is shown to be the opposite of real possession to which Jesus directed the attention of the rich young man, and to which Mrs. Eddy refers when she says on page 516 of Science and Health, "Man, made in His likeness, possesses and reflects God's dominion over all the earth."

Confidence in and obedience to God was externalized to the Israelites in property sufficient for every need and enough to share with the stranger within the gates. Plenty will, in the same way, today, be manifested to any man whose conscious pursuit is the knowledge of God. When abundance appears as a result of a man's perception of Truth, the objective will not be mistaken for the substance, but will be seen as a medium, appreciable to the senses, whereby a man's knowledge of Principle can be made to bless humanity. Jesus of Nazareth assumed not the slightest ownership of any earthly thing. He said of himself, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." Yet it was he who, through his knowledge of true possession, supplied the fishermen who had no conscious control over their trade, with tribute money, and the propertied host who knew nothing of dominion over his vineyards, with wine for the wedding feast, and multiplied, on the barren hillside, the bread and fish, multiplied, that is, to the human sense, simply because the mortal belief of limitation withdrew before the conscious possession of spiritual abundance, or the knowledge of God.

A man really possesses only what he holds in consciousness. If the belief in material substance dominates consciousness, external things will be looked upon either as something in which pleasure may be found, or held, as the opposite extreme of the same belief, in ascetic disdain. The morbidly religious who think to mortify the flesh through pious poverty, as surely serve the flesh through fear of it, as they who accumulate property to satisfy material desires, serve the flesh through love of it. The quality and condition of property are inherent in the consciousness of the owner. The only real right of property a man has lies in what he himself produces, that is, what he reflects of the infinitely productive Mind. Just so surely as, and in the exact ratio, that consciousness reflects Principle, will a man come into the possession of all that is essential to his happiness and harmony, and because his property will be understood as primarily an expression of spiritual consciousness, it will be subject to the perfect law whereby the plant exists in Mind before it is in the earth. A man, in other words, does not really possess anything which he has not first seen as a spiritual idea, and until that idea is grasped, Dives, no less certainly than Lazarus, is destitute of real substance. Mrs. Eddy writes, "God could never impart an element of evil, and man possesses nothing which he has not derived from God." (Science and Health, p. 539.)



Train Passing Along Coya Canyon, Chile

Erasmus and the New Testament

This letter from Erasmus to his friend, Henry Bullock, was written from the Bishop's house at Rochester, August, 1516. The letter is of special interest since it is evidently the apology of Erasmus for the publication of the New Testament in the original language with a new Latin translation:

"I gather from your letter, that mine, which I left with Thomas More in London, had not yet been delivered to you. I am glad to recognize and welcome your old affection for me, and hope that we may be permitted some time or other to return to our former intimacy and most delightful companionship in study. I am going to pass the winter at Louvain. You must consider what suits you best.

"I am truly glad to hear, that the New Testament, as restored by our industry, is approved at Cambridge by the best people; although I have been told by some credible persons, that one of the most theological of your colleges, composed of pure areopagites, has passed a serious resolution, that no one shall either by horse, or boat, or cart or porter, bring that volume within the precincts of the college. I beseech you, most learned Bullock, ought one to laugh or weep over such proceedings? They say it is wrong to attempt such a work unless by the authority of a General Council. But I should like to have an answer from them to this question. Was that very version, of which they are so fond, undertaken by the translator under the authority of a General Council, or was it first published, and afterwards approved by the judgment of the Fathers? I believe it was written first, and approved afterwards; and the same may take place with respect to my edition, though that is a thing I neither solicit nor expect.

"But I have conceded too much; it is more probable that the received version crept into use, and only gained strength by the progress of time. For if it had been approved and promulgated by the public judgment of a Council, it would have been in universal use. As it is, one text is cited by Ambrose, another by Augustine, another by Hilary and another by Jerome. Indeed the copies now in use do not agree. So that, if they think the Christian religion is upset if there is any variation in any part of the book, we were already subject to that risk, though we may have been sleeping through it.

"But, they say, the received version is used by the Fathers in their Synods. But it remains to be proved that the passages cited in the acts of Councils differ from our emendation; while it must be remembered that most of the proceedings of Council were conducted in Greek and finally it may well be, that passages originally cited in another form have been changed by some copyist to our present version. . . . About twenty years ago the missal and book of Hours were being printed at Paris according to the usage of the Church of Freves; but the printer, who had but a smattering of learning, when he found there were many discrepances, corrected everything according to our usual version, as he himself confessed to me, thinking he was doing a fine thing! . . .

"Again, let them clear up, if they can, this dilemma. Do they allow any change to be made in the sacred text, or absolutely none at all? If any, why not first examine whether a change is rightly made or not? If none, what will they do with those passages where the existence of an error is too manifest to be concealed? Will they desire to follow the example of the priest, who having been used to say 'mumpsimus' for twenty years, refused to change his practice, when told that he ought to read 'sumpsimus'?

"Suppose I had explained all the sacred books in a Paraphrase, so that they might, without injury to the sense, be read with less stumbling and be more easily apprehended, would your friends bring me to book for this? Juvencus, who ventured to turn the Gospel history into verse, gained some praised by his work. . . . The Psalms are sung every day in church according to the old edition; and yet there is Jerome's . . . translation after the Hebrew original. The former is read in choirs, the latter in schools or at home; and the one does not interfere with the other. . . . My friend, Jacques Lefèvre of Etaples, had already done for Saint Paul what I have done for the whole New Testament; and why are some people disturbed on this occasion, as if nothing of the kind had happened before? Do they intend to refuse to me alone a liberty they allow to every one else? Lefèvre, however, has ventured much further than I. He has set up his own translation in opposition to the old, and that in Paris, the Queen of all the Universities. . . .

"What have the Aristotelians lost, since Argyropylus, Leonardus, Arctinus and Theodorus Gaza brought out a new edition? . . . But it will be said, that what is expedient in human science is a serious danger, if applied to the sacred books in all parts and by anyone who pleases. Now in the first place I do not change all the parts . . . neither do I think that I am to be regarded with reference to this matter, as one of the ordinary crowd. I show how in some places Hilary has been mistaken. So of Augustine and Thomas Aquinas and this I do reverently. . . . They were men of the highest worth, but they were men. Let my opponents prove that they were right, and refute me by argument, and I shall be greatly obliged to them."

The Birds of Concord

"Even the crows were welcome," writes Hawthorne in a pleasant discourse upon the delights that spring unfolds. They, he continues, visited him early, but now "seem mostly to have betaken themselves to remote depths of the woods, which they haunt all summer long. Many a time shall I disturb them there, and feel as if I had intruded among a company of silent worshipers as they sit in Sabbath stillness among the tree-tops. Their voices, when they speak, are in admirable accordance with the tranquil solitude of a summer afternoon, and resounding so far above the head, their loud clamor increases the religious quiet of the scene instead of breaking it. A crow, however, has no real pretensions to religion, in spite of his gravity of mien and black attire; he is certainly a thief, and probably an infidel. The gulls are far more respectable from the moral point of view. These denizens of sea-beaten rocks and haunters of the lonely beach come up our inland river at this season, and soar high overhead, flapping their broad wings in the upper sunshine. They are among the most picturesque of birds, because they so float and rest upon the air as to become almost stationary parts of the landscape. The imagination has time to grow acquainted with them; they have not flitted away in a moment. You go up among the clouds and greet these lofty-flighted gulls, and repose confidently with them upon the sustaining atmosphere."

"The smaller birds, the little songsters of the woods, and those that haunt man's dwellings and claim human friendship by building their nests under the sheltering eaves or among the orchard trees—these require a touch more delicate, and a gentler heart than mine," writes Hawthorne again, in the same essay. "Their outburst of melody is like a brook. . . . We need not deem it a too high and solemn word to call it a hymn of praise to the Creator, since nature, who pictures the reviving year in so many sights of beauty, has expressed the sentiment of renewed life in no other sound save the notes of these blessed birds. Their music, however, just now seems to be incidental, and not the result of a set purpose. They are discussing . . . the site and architecture of their summer residences, and have no time to sit on a twig and pour forth solemn hymns or overtures, operas, symphonies and waltzes. Anxious questions are asked, grave subjects are settled in quick and animated debate, and only by occasional accident as from pure ecstasy, does a rich warble roll its tiny waves of golden sound through the atmosphere."

"The blackbird—three species of which consort together—are the noisiest of all our feathered citizens. Great companies of them—more than the famous four and twenty . . .—congregate in contiguous tree-tops and vociferate with all the clamor and confusion of a turbulent political meeting. Politics certainly must be the occasion of such tumultuous debates, but still, unlike all other politicians, they instill melody into their individual utterances, and produce harmony as a general effect."

Bettering the World

No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, gentle, pure and good, without the world being better for it, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness.—Phillips Brooks.

Thackeray and Dickens

"Did any man of letters except Scott ever write of his rivals as Thackeray wrote of Dickens?" Andrew Lang asks in his "Essays in Little." "What could be more unlike that the 'ways' of Dickens and Thackeray? The subjects chosen by these great authors are not more diverse than their styles. Thackeray writes like a scholar, not in the narrow sense, but rather as a student and master of all the refinements and recourses of language. Dickens copies the chaff of the street or he roams into melodramatics—'drops into poetry'—blank verse at least—and touches all with peculiarities, we might say mannerisms, of his own. I have often thought, and even tried to act on the thought, that some amusing imaginary letters might be written from characters of Thackeray about characters of Dickens, from characters of Dickens about characters of Thackeray. Can you not fancy Captain Costigan on Dick Swiveller, Blanche Amory on Agnes, Pen on David Copperfield and that 'tiger' Steerforth? What would the family solicitor of the Newcomes have to say to Mr. Tulkinghorn? How would George Warrington appreciate Mr. Pickwick? Yes, the two great novelists were as opposed as two men could be—in manner, in style, in knowledge of books, and of the world. And yet how admirably Thackeray wrote about Dickens, in his letters and in his books! How he delights in him! How manly is that emulation which enables another to see all the points in his rival and not to carp at them, but to praise, and be stimulated to keener effort!

"Consider this passage: 'Have you read Dickens? O! it is charming! Brave Dickens! It has some of his very prettiest touches—those inimitable Dickens touches which make such a great man of him, and the reading of the book has done another author a great deal of good!'"

Meredith a Writer Who "Bids You Hope"

"'Who really cares for what I say? The English people know nothing about me. There has always been something antipathetic between them and me. With book after book it was always the same outcry of censure and disapproval. The first time or two I minded it, then I determined to disregard what people said altogether, and since then I have written only to please myself. But even if you could tell the world all I think, no one would listen.'

"Mr Meredith, who is reported thus to have spoken some years ago, has notwithstanding," Prof. Oliver Elton says in his "Modern Studies," "won the only kind of fame for which he can be supposed to care. Mr. Meredith wrought unwearably through the later day of Dickens and Thackeray, through the day of George Eliot and the jaunty revulsion against her, and now through the day of Mr. Hardy and Henry James. He was neglected or patronized by many of the critics in the sixties and the early seventies, and perhaps the habit of feeling induced by this treatment may linger in the words quoted above. The bigger reading public, the masses of the English community overseas, no doubt are still recalcitrant. Mr. Meredith has never struck home to them, as Dickens struck home with his splendid humanity, his uncertain art and moderate education, and his true wealth of genial and farcical type. Some, too, of those devoted to Thackeray's vast and populous canvas, to his occasional classic sureness and constant elegance of speech (amidst much that is merely journalistic fiction), and to his half dozen scenes of vehement human drama, may have shivered at the refreshing east wind . . . that the reader of Mr. Meredith must face. To read him is like climbing, and calls for training and eyesight; but there is always the view at the top, there are the sunrise and the upper air. Nor is such a tax always paid him willingly by the better-trained, serious public of escaped and enlightened puritans, the dwindled public of George Eliot. Nor has he much in common with the novelists, English and other, of a later day.

"For he, like Goethe, 'bids you hope,' while 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' and 'The Wings of the Dove' do not. The movement of later fiction is towards pessimism, and its best makers, Guy de Maupassant, Gorky, D' Annunzio agree in their want of hopefulness if in nothing else."

"But the groundwork of Mr. Meredith, with his forward look, his belief in love and courage, is different. It is stoical rather than pessimistic; and in that he resembles Zola, whose method—laborious, serried, humorless—is the opposite of his. Mr. Meredith grew up on the high hopes fed by the revolutions of mid-century, and the most heroic figure in his books is Mazzini, the 'Chief' in 'Vittoria.' He has a moral and spiritual afflatus of the nobler order, peculiarly and traditionally English, in that line of the great English prophets which comes down from Langland and Sir Thomas More to Carlyle. His creed does not depend, visibly, on formal doctrine for its force, but neither does it rest on any preoccupying enmity towards doctrine. His aspiration plays in various moods—strenuous, ethereal, ironical—rarely serene, over his vision of certain nobler races, now dimly imagined; and casts a new interpreting light, above all, on the rarer forms of love and patriotism and friendship. Yet there are none of the airs of the prophet, for the media preferred by Mr. Meredith in his prose are wit and aphorism, situation and portraiture, and to these the lyrical and didactic elements are subordinate."

Describing his journey across the Andes, James Bryce, in his book on South America, tells of the view while passing up the valley from Santa Rosa, Chile. Coya canyon lies farther south, but the description is typical of all the Andean side of Chile.

"Up this valley runs the railway past little farmhouses, surrounded by stiff poplars, which thrive well here, though the tree is not a native, but brought from Europe. Fields, irrigated from the rushing stream beneath, are green with young corn; weeping willows droop over the watercourses, vines trail along the fronts of the cottages, and the pastures are bright with spring flowers. A cart road runs parallel to the line and here one sees better than in the cities the true Chilean roto (peasant of mixed Spanish and Indian blood), in his rough coat and cotton shirt, baggy trousers and high boots fitted with large spurs, his low-crowned, narrow-brimmed felt or straw hat, and on his shoulders the thick homespun poncho characteristic of South America. His horse is usually near him, for they are all riders, a sturdy little animal with many saddle-cloths and a heavy, high-peaked saddle and heavy bit.

"After eight or ten miles the valley narrows, and at its bottom there is only the torrent with sometimes a few yards of grass on one or other bank. The rock walls begin to rise more steeply, and the trees give place to shrubs. At a spot called the Soldier's Leap, the train runs on a shelf in the rock through a gorge over which the converging crags almost touch one another and shut out the light, the torrent roaring sixty feet below."

"At last, vegetation having now disappeared, a great black ridge rises in front across the end of the valley and seems to bar further progress. On its steep face, however, one can presently discover a sort of track, winding up it in zigzags. This is the old mule path by which travelers used to climb slowly to the pass, still far behind."

White Lilacs

The day was damp—the snails were out for token—
But when the night above my garden hung,
See! the white lilacs into bloom had broken,
And o'er the wall their heavy boughs were flung.
And on the wall great pearls with limpid lusters
Were dripping from the lilac blossoms pale,
While, woven through the fragrance of their clusters
Ran the gold ditties of the nightingale.
—Börries von Munchausen (tr. by Charles Wharton Stork).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916

EDITORIALS

Mexico—Wait and See

News at hand at this writing, with relation to a clash yesterday morning between detachments of United States and Mexican cavalry at Carrizal, about ninety miles south of El Paso, Tex., is unsatisfactory. So far as the facts are known, the American command, a part of a scouting expedition, was returning to General Pershing's line of communication when the encounter took place. For the present, dependence for details must be placed upon a statement given out by General Francisco Gonzales, Mexican commander at Juarez, which says, substantially, that immediately upon learning of the presence of American troops in the vicinity of Carrizal, General Felix Gomez, in command of the Mexican force at or near that point, dispatched a messenger with a request that the American commander withdraw his camp. The American troops remaining motionless, he sent a second dispatch-bearer, who was fired upon by the American troops after he had delivered his message. Whereupon the Americans moved forward and attacked General Gomez's command. According to General Gonzales, the report upon which his statement is based was made to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Genovezo Rivas, who succeeded General Gomez when the latter fell. Considering the strength of the respective cavalry detachments, the loss reported on each side is quite large. The United States cavalrymen were Negroes.

Other reports, attributed in part to Mexican sources, constitute a flat contradiction of the Rivas-Gonzales statement. They say, for instance, that the American troopers were deceived and practically led into ambush by a Mexican flag of truce. When the American troops approached, it is alleged, under the impression that all was well, the Mexicans opened fire upon them with machine guns. Then followed a general engagement. As an offset to this, it is reported that the Negro troopers composed one of several detachments sent out by General Pershing "to test the threat" of the Carranza General Trevino that Americans would not be allowed to move in any but a northerly direction. There is, in addition to the above, a telephoned statement from Mexican Consul Garcia of Veracruz, then in Juarez, which contains this passage in confirmation of other Mexican reports:

> General Gomez sent a captain with an order to the American commander to go back, but the American commander said he was going to Villa Ahumada and opened fire on the Mexican captain, wounding him and killing a private who was with him. Americans attacked General Gomez, but were thrown back and several men taken prisoners. Prisoners were sent to Chihuahua.

The understanding is that United States commanding officers in Mexico were positively instructed, pending the result of the note to Carranza, to avoid all occasion for friction. This, whether based upon official information or not, would be in conformity with President Wilson's policy. At last accounts the President was concerned particularly, as the entire country is, in learning where lies the responsibility for the clash of Wednesday. At the war department no doubt is entertained that General Pershing will speedily relieve the detachment of cavalry referred to, if under attack, but that, outside of efforts to rescue it from its present position, no offensive will be taken.

From all the information at present obtainable, therefore, it is seen that the case calls for calm investigation. Every message from Mexico on the subject is intended either to explain or to justify the part taken in the encounter by Mexican troops. From all appearances, Mexican officials, military and civil, are desirous of having it understood that the Carranza troops were not the aggressors. They may be wrong in this, but there can be no mistaking the importance of their attitude. They do not, that is, court serious trouble with the United States; rather are they striving to avoid it. On the other hand, no matter how sensationally the news may be presented on the northern side of the line, no matter how provocative of reprisal the incident may seem to those who have already decided that war with Mexico is inevitable, it may be accepted in full assurance that President Wilson will not be rushed into a conflict with the neighboring republic.

Behind the whole situation, unless all signs are deceptive, a malign influence is operating. It is deemed of the utmost importance, not to one, but to several interests, that the United States shall be embroiled in a long and costly war with its neighbors to the south. This influence is no less insidious than malign. It appeals no less to the cupidity of certain of the Carranza leaders than to the criminal instincts of the Villa following. It paints every line of news from Mexico, not strictly official, in colors calculated to arouse prejudice and passion on the northern side of the border. It is a factor to be reckoned with, and fortunate is it that President Wilson may be trusted to reckon with it.

If it can be shown that First Chief Carranza has proved treacherous to the United States, or that he has instigated, or that he is a consenting party to, any treachery, then his de facto government cannot be dealt with too speedily or severely. But Carranza should be judged calmly and righteously. He is entitled to be heard. Fairness to him, to his country, and to the United States alike demands that nothing shall be done emotionally. Let the people of the United States and their government wait and see what a few days shall bring forth.

Australian Premier on British Labor

Those who have followed with any care the history of labor in the United Kingdom during the past eighteen months, can have little doubt that one of the foremost questions after the war will be the question of organization. The importance of organization, its possibilities and immense advantages, is being everywhere discussed with increasing frequency; whilst the great practical demonstration of what can be accomplished by organized effort, afforded in many directions throughout the kingdom, is rousing people to a better appreciation of the urgency of the whole matter.

Foremost amongst the advocates of the better organization of labor is the Australian premier, at present on a visit to England. Speaking at a Labor demonstration in the Queen's hall, London, recently, Mr. Hughes maintained that organization was absolutely essential to success in the modern industrial world. It increased the productivity of capital and labor so enormously that they could not well set limits to its amazing power. Mr. Hughes then went on frankly to maintain that the industries of Britain, taken as a whole, were not organized at all. Few were even organized so as to cover all producers engaged in any particular industry. There was no coordination between individual firms, and no authority to consider the welfare of industries as a whole; much less was there any authority, governmental or otherwise, to conserve and promote the interests of British industries generally in their relation to the welfare and safety of the nation. Mr. Hughes had much else to say to the same effect, and he dwelt specially on the necessity of acting at once.

The matter is, of course, an urgent one, not only because the United Kingdom, like every other belligerent and not a few neutral countries, has great need to make her industries as productive as possible, but because the termination of the war will witness a very great upheaval in the labor market. If duly prepared for, the return of some 5,000,000 men to the ordinary civil work of the country need occasion none of that widespread dislocation so freely regarded as inevitable; but if no preparation, or inadequate preparation is made, such lack of foresight cannot be expected to result in satisfactory conditions. Mr. Hughes insisted that matters ought to be so organized that there would not be, today, an idle man, rich or poor, in Britain who was able to do some useful work. There can be little doubt that this idea should be extended; that thought should be taken on the broadest possible basis in regard to the future, and that the ideal of "no idle man" should be the ideal not only during the war but afterwards.

No "Blue Tagging" Wanted

There has been a growing tendency in the United States postoffice department, during recent years, to meddle with the mails, not so much with a view to improvement of the service, often not at all with this in view, but solely for the purpose of making some kind of showing in operation economies. The result has been that in bringing about "savings" here and there the efficiency of the postoffice has been impaired. Successive postmasters-general in late years have conceived the idea, and have been more or less governed by it, that what the public wants is cheap postal accommodation, whereas, the business and popular demand is for better service.

The postoffice administration has richly earned the criticism passed upon it on Wednesday by Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, in a speech opposing the so-called "blue tag" section of the postoffice appropriation bill. The "blue tag" idea is a natural outgrowth of the meddling policy to which reference has just been made. Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock, on Aug. 22, 1911, in the interest of economy, issued an order which provided that, from and after Sept. 1 of that year, certain periodical mail matter theretofore carried by fast mail should be carried by freight. The same postmaster-general followed this order up with another directing that, beginning with Sept. 1, 1911, periodical publications issued monthly, semi-monthly, bi-weekly, or at longer intervals, should be termed "blue tag" matter, and should thereafter be specially labeled with "blue tags" attached to each mail sack. Of course, Postmaster-General Hitchcock could have ordered, in the interest of economy, that periodical literature should henceforth be distributed, not by fast mail or by freight, but by stage coaches or ox-teams.

There are good reasons for agreement with Senator Ashurst, speaking in all seriousness, that "the question involved here is a fundamental one running to and searching the very vitals of our form of government." The power to meddle with the mails should not be vested in any official of the United States government. The power to "blue tag" a publication, if given to a postmaster-general, may some time be carried to the extreme of actually prohibiting the carriage by the mails of publications objectionable to such an official or to his party. Former Postmaster-General Hitchcock would not have thus abused this power in any circumstances. Postmaster-General Burleson would not thus abuse it. But it is, nevertheless, a dangerous power with which to invest any official, and it should be taken away by the present postoffice appropriation bill.

What the public wants is a bigger, better, freer postal service, at any reasonable cost, and no more interference with the mails than shall be necessary to their protection in the public interest.

Dartmouth's President-Elect

Again a layman has been chosen as head of Dartmouth College. But he had a clergyman for a father, and he is a graduate of the college, knowing its alumni better probably than any other man whom the trustees could have named. So that while there is to be no return to the old tradition of a clerical president, there is the promise of a man coming to power whose emphasis will be upon ethical and spiritual values, learned first as a pupil and later as the confidant and helper of William J. Tucker, the greatest of the latter-day executives of the college, and the man beyond all others to whom the "New Dartmouth" is due.

The grounds for the belief of such promise are the definition of his conception of education, and of Dartmouth's place as a college, which Ernest M. Hopkins, the president-elect, has given to the public and to the alumni. Not for him the vocational and utilitarian conception of collegiate education, or of the curriculum that is so inclusive that the institution cannot possibly meet its catalogue pledges. The college, as he sees it, is to deepen and heighten, quite as much as to make broad, the outlook of the individual scholar. Mr. Hopkins is by no means sure that the older, concentrated and uniformly binding course of study did not have a better disciplinary effect upon the student, and turn out better educated men, than some of the experiments with liberty to elect studies have produced.

As Mr. Hopkins, more than any other man, has had to do with organization and enlistment of the alumni in support of the college, and as he has had a large part in shaping the policy defining what the relations between undergraduates on the one hand and teachers and administrative officials on the other shall be, he will come to his new duties finely equipped for two of the most important tasks of a college president. Alumni and undergraduate confidence will not have to be won. He has that trust and respect now. Mr. Hopkins knows what the recent graduate is thinking about as he enters the outside world. A former official of the college, and kept very close to the seat of power by President Tucker, Mr. Hopkins will have only to take up reins that he once handled and see what he can do in guiding an institution of firmly held moral and pedagogical traditions and yet with an independent sort of teaching force and student body.

Nor will the college suffer in any way because Mr. Hopkins, with all his many acts of service to his college since he was graduated, also has been experimenting in practical ways with business and manufacturing. He now knows far more about these subjects, on the theoretical side at least, than do most persons who are recalled to assume the serious administrative problems of a modern college. He can be counted on to deal sympathetically with such genuine trends in the field of education as the Tuck school of business administration, at Hanover, stands for. But evidently he is not going to be driven, by any contemporary movement for preparedness or efficiency, to the conversion of Dartmouth into a military school or a business college. Williams College and Amherst College will not fail to note that their old-fashioned ideals are to have a new champion.

The Knocker-Up

The knocker-up follows a calling that has suffered nothing because of the war, but rather the reverse. With everybody working, working early and working late, there are many who need his services. Anyone who will walk through the side streets in any one of the great manufacturing towns which spread themselves over the hills and dales of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and over the plains of Lancashire, will often see his sign. A large card it is, thrust in between the muff glass and clear glass, a combination always to be found in the north, in the lower part of his front window, and on it this legend:

KNOCKING UP
From 4 to 7.

Now, who is the knocker-up, what is his calling, and wherewithal does he exercise it? All are questions easily answered. The knocker-up is one who makes it his business to go from house to house in the early morning, between the hours of 4 and 7, and rap on the windows of his clients, and so rouse them for the duties of the day. The wherewithal of his calling is a long slender cane, some nine feet long, perhaps, tipped with a strong piece of wire. Therewith he raps and waits, and raps and waits, and raps and waits, for it is a point of honor in his calling that he shall continue rapping until he has audible or visible evidence that his client is thoroughly roused.

As a matter of fact, the knocker-up is often a woman. It is regarded as an honorable woman's calling, and today, no doubt, more honorable than ever. But if he is not a woman, then he is generally a man who has seen long service with his brethren. There was once just such a man in a northern town. His friends and neighbors called him Tykey, because of his well-known affection for dogs, "tyke" being the name for a dog in Yorkshire. Tykey was known, far and near, for his brisk walk and his unfailing cheerfulness. He was never known to admit that any circumstance was without compensations. No matter what the proposition presented to him, with unerring discernment he discovered some one thing, at least, that might be said in its favor, and promptly said it. It was not that he did it of any set purpose, and after deliberation. It was simply that he found no rest for the sole of his foot otherwise.

At five minutes of 4 each morning Tykey opened his street door and emerged, wand in hand. In winter time, of course, it then wanted many hours to daylight, but in summer the sun would be up casting long shadows across the street, and lighting up with warm, misty glow the houses opposite. There would be no sound anywhere, save the twitter of the sparrows on the housetops, and the footfall of the knocker-up would echo strangely in the stillness. Then, close at hand, comes the first halt. Deftly the wand is raised and the window rapped. That is a short business. One rap is apparently enough, for from within, a muffled roar proclaims the client awake enough. So on round a corner or two to the next one, and this is a longer matter. The knocker-up is evidently aware that it is a task calling for special effort. The rap he gives the window echoes all around. "That's it," he says to himself, as his first effort brings no response and he addresses himself to another, "'Erbert allus wer a sleeper; but then he be such a lad when he be awak that—" And so another effort, and another silence, followed immediately by a greater effort than ever before. Just as it has reached its height, the window is thrown up, and the tousled head of 'Erbert thrust out. "Nay, lad," he says, "ista goin' ta deave ma?" "Deave, tha," retorts the man with the wand, "wast tha sleepin' with tha he-ad where tha feet ought 'a be or whet?" And so he will go on, from street to street, and row to row, and grove to grove, along terrace, walk, lane and road, rapping and rapping and sedulously observant of his point of honor that no client shall continue unaroused.

Seven o'clock or thereabouts finds him near his street again, for so he plans his rounds. Everybody is well astir now, men have gone to work, women are throwing back shutters, and children, all sizes, are looking over half doors and greeting friends across the way. Tykey makes slow progress. He has many people to greet, many jokes to crack, and many compensations to discover. At length, however, he is back again, and the wand put by behind the door, until the next day from 4 to 7.

Notes and Comments

It is an awkward thing, apparently, to have unorthodox views on medicine in the French army. The papers in Paris have discovered a delightful story of a court-martial, at Tours, which has just sentenced a soldier to two years' imprisonment for objecting to being treated electrically. Even Le Temps, which is amongst the most conservative of French papers, is aghast at such a sentence, which it describes as both illegal and tyrannical. Illegal because a soldier in a hospital is not subject to the military code for disobedience, and tyrannical because it is an outrage to condemn a man, who has a perfect right to dispose of his own body as he sees fit, and to object to treatment which is both painful and dangerous, for disobeying orders. In these days, it winds up sarcastically, the medical faculty ought to be able to do without the assistance of courts-martial.

From time to time, the part played by the universities in the United Kingdom in rendering all assistance to the government at the present juncture has been a matter of comment and recognition. Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, St. Andrews have all done their share, as have also the more modern universities. The latest report on the matter shows that London University is by no means behindhand. Up to the end of 1915 the number of commissions granted to cadets and former cadets of the University of London officers' training corps, and to other graduates and students of the university, was no fewer than 2501.

Very shrewdly the Pennsylvania railroad has made public its appeal to its workers' loyalty. The answer must be made in the light of the appeal, and, if adverse to the road, it will illustrate, better perhaps than could anything else, how far the standards of class loyalty have gone in the United States in undermining the older ideals of mutual service between employer and employee. Stability, promotion based on merit, recognition of talent in the ranks, have all been characteristic of that corporation. But the workers, do they care?

New York city now has a traffic court to specialize in the regulation of vehicles. The magistrates dealing with automobile cases have made it known that in future, when a car owner has told his chauffeur to drive faster than is legally permitted, it is intended to hold both parties equally guilty, rather than to let the owner escape responsibility. Such a course unquestionably is more equitable, and no doubt will be more effective against the chief offense, overspeeding.

Legal definition must in some way be on the side of the Staten Island, N. Y., citizens who, sailing on a derrick barge to a marshy strand in their borough, threw ropes around an occupied hut, hoisted it aboard, people and all, and steamed away. Regardless of the project for locating a garbage incinerator, which is involved in the case, the removed structure must have a peculiar status. Of course, it is not to be thought of as a house, to be thus lightly carried off. It is perhaps to be regarded technically as a vehicle, like the sandwich venders' shops sometimes seen on open city lots, regular houses but for wheels placed under them. When a house is not a house, is sometimes a question of public opinion. An example is the monumental bandstand on Boston Common, erected with theoretical reservations that saved it from being classed as a building.

"Professional" may be the vital word in the argument of Representative John J. Rogers for the reform of the United States consular service. The word may help to contradict the notion that minor representatives of the government should take part in the foreign service at little or no pay. Daniel Webster, in the course of explaining the conduct of state affairs, could refer to help obtained at no cost to the government from young men, on the ground, apparently, that they should be glad to have a hand in big things. Though the people may know that reform should come, they may wish proof drawn from their institutions. Remembering how many new careers of late have been opened through the industrialization of life, they may see the congressman's point of classifying consular work among the salaried professions and approve.

"How are oats selling?" is a question the Texas farmer is presently to have answered by mail twice weekly, if a department of agriculture project is carried out. The same information the Texan's grandfather, if he happened to be an eastern farmer, often sought, at the edge of the highway before his house, though not in a free delivery mail box. One way for him to obtain it was to hail a neighbor who was driving home from town, go to the wagon side and ask how oats were going. While doing this he was pretty sure to give and take views on many things besides the market. The hope may be entertained that the Texas farmer, in opening his biweekly letter, may find, along with the quotation of prices, some such social refreshment as the farmer of another time and place found in his neighborly door-yard talk.

The expulsive power of a new interest is making Filipino youth and men less interested in brutal forms of sport. Baseball, track athletics, competitive games of all sorts, introduced by army officers and later indorsed by educators, have brought about the change. Moreover, the new sports are teaching the islanders what teamwork means, and how to turn the defeat of today into the victory of tomorrow, and what is the code of a contest in which both the ends and the means are honorable.